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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—B.A. EXAMINATION, 1854.—A CLASS for the study of the Subjects of **PARK EXHIBITIONS** WILL BE OPENED in the middle of June, by N. Travers, B.A., late Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford, and W. Watson, B.A., London, Masters in University College School. The Course will be continued till the end of July, and resumed September 11. Fee, 7s.—Gentlemen desirous of attending the Class are requested to apply to Mr. TRAVERS, 21, Easton-square.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENTS' PARK.—EXHIBITIONS OF PLANTS, FLOWERS, AND FRUIT WEDNESDAYS, June 21, and July 5, and of AMERICAN PLANTS, MONDAYS, June 19 and 26.—Tickets of admission can be obtained at the Gardens, by Order, from Fellows of the Society, price 5s., or on the days of Exhibition, 7s. 6d. each. The Plants will be arranged on a new plan, similar in form to the American Garden, and placed upon a Series of Terraces. The value of the Prize Medals has been raised to above 1,500l.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS OF BRITISH SPECIMENS.—THE LIST OF DESIDERATA for 1854 may be obtained on written application. G. E. DERNES, Secretary, 25, Bedford-street, Strand, April 6, 1854.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CLUB in connexion with the **BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.**—The Rules for Membership and Distribution may be obtained on written application to J. T. Evans, Esq., 20, Bedford-street, Strand.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—THE LIFE ACADEMY AND SCHOOL OF PAINTING will RE-OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, the 5th of June.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—THE NEXT MEETING will be held at LIVERPOOL, commencing WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1854.

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The Reception Hall will be in St. George's Hall, Liverpool. The Assistant-General Secretary and the Local Secretaries for Liverpool will be happy to receive Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether the author will be present at the Meeting.

The following are the Sections to which Communications may be presented.—Mathematics and Physics.—Chemistry and Mineralogy, including their Applications to Agriculture and the Arts.—Geology.—Zoology and Botany, including Physiology.—Geography and Ethnology.—Statistics.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer, 6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

LECTURES by the Rev. F. D. MAURICE, Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn.—A Course of SIX LECTURES will be delivered in WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, by the Rev. F. D. Maurice, on LEARNING AND WORKING. The Lectures will commence on THURSDAY, June 8, at 5 o'clock, and will be delivered at the same hour on the succeeding Thursdays till they are completed.

Pickets, 11, 12, for the course, or 5s. for each Lecture, may be obtained at Messrs. Hookham's Library, 15, Old Bond-street; at Messrs. Mudie's Library, 510, New Oxford-street; at Messrs. J. W. Parker & Son's, Publishers, 485, West Strand; at Mr. Nutt's, Foreign Bookseller, 27, Strand; at Mr. Lomley's, Bookseller, Southampton-street, High Holborn; and at Mr. G. Bell's, Publisher, 185, Fleet-street.

The Syllabus of Lectures may be had gratis on application.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.—The Committee invite the attendance of the Subscribers and all those interested in the establishment of this important undertaking to a GENERAL MEETING, to be held at the Rooms of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 16, Lower Grosvenor-street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th of June, at Eight o'clock, when a Report and Statement of Accounts thus far will be brought forward, and a proposition for building a new Gallery, devoted entirely to this and similar purposes, will be submitted.

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'THE VICTORY,' with the Body of NELSON on board, towed into Gibraltar Seven Days after Trafalgar. Painted by CLARENCE STANFIELD, Esq. R.A. This CELEBRATED PICTURE on VIEW DAILY, at the GALLERY of ART, 23, Cockspur-street.—Admission by Card, 2s, Cockspur-street.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, Scho-square.—Mrs. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools to her Register of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS, School property transferred, and pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

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GERMAN LANGUAGE.—Dr. WITTENBERG, of Hanover, who has been educated at the University of Göttingen, and has much experience as teacher, ATTENDS SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE PUPILS FOR THE STUDY OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE AND MUSIC. References to Schools and Families of distinction, where he is now instructing, will be given.—Address No. 1, Cambridge Villa, Clarendon-road, Notting Hill, Kensington.

FRENCH.—Mons. M. DE BEAUVOISIN'S ROOMS, 17, King William-street, City.—Elementary and Conversation Classes on the Oral and Practical Method. Subscription, 3s. 6d. for twelve months, 1s. 2s. for six months.—Classes for Ladies. Private Lessons. See the Prospectus.

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SIR MOWBRAY MOUNT-EDGEcombe presents his Compliments to his Friends and Supporters, and begs to inform them that he has WITHDRAWN his PRIVATE and CONFIDENTIAL LETTERS from the columns of the *Leader* Newspaper. Chesham-place, May 29, 1854.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.—Collodion Process.—CAUTION.—Talbot v. Henderson.—His Honour Vice-Chancellor Wood has this day issued an injunction to restrain the defendant from making and selling Photographic Portraits by the above process without the licence of the patentee. Artists and others desirous to practise this branch of the Photographic Art are requested to apply to us. All infringers of the patent rights will be proceeded against.—Price & Bolton, 1, Lincoln's Inn Square, May 26, 1854.

CENTIGRADO TESTING.—In the last Number of the *Athenæum* Mr. John J. Griffin has accused Messrs. Horne, Thornthwaite & Wood of imitating the plans of all his instruments for Centigrade Testing. This bold assertion admits of an easy answer, for Mr. Griffin has not invented a single piece of apparatus for Centigrade Testing, but has copied and appropriated those invented by Gay-Lussac; and he also accused me of compiling from documents (confidentially placed in my hands whilst in his employ) a paper I lately read before the Chemical Discussion Society. This I totally deny, as Mr. Griffin's plan is quite different from the one I proposed. His system is so absurdly and so erroneously mastered in its difficulties; the results obtained are in degrees, whilst the manufacturer requires per-centages; and the tables to be referred to are so voluminous that at least ten octavo pages are required for one scale only. The system I propose is simple in construction, and so easily understood, that it is easily comprehended by any common workman, and the necessary results are obtained without tables or calculations. Any one reading Mr. Griffin's account of the Centigrade papers will see that the per-centages of acids without the use of tables never entered his brain, and consequently, that it was utterly impossible for him to have communicated to me what he did not himself know to exist. W. M. O'NEILL, 132, Newgate-street.

MOOR PARK MEDICAL AND HYDRO-PATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, NEAR FARNHAM, SURREY.—This Institution is NOW OPEN for the RECEPTION of PATIENTS, under the superintendence of Dr. EDWARD W. LANE, A.M., M.D., Edinburgh.

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SEVASTOPOL.—About to be published by the authority of the Admiralty: THE SKETCHES OF LIEUT. MONTAGUE O'REILLY, R.N., are now ON VIEW at Messrs. PAUL & DODDING Colnaghi & Co.'s, 13 and 14, Pall Mall East. Size of the Print 35 inches by 22½ inches. Price 7s. 6d., or 12s. coloured.

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MR. J. C. STEVENS will sell by AUCTION, at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY, June 23, at 10 o'clock, a Collection of CHOICE FOSBILLS, including many scarce and fine specimens, some valuable Natural History and other Books, Plates and Cylinder Electrical Machines, five Mahogany Frame Show Cases, and Miscellaneous.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1854.

REVIEWS

Transcaucasia. Sketches of the Nations and Races between the Black Sea and the Caspian.
By Baron von Haxthausen. With Illustrations by Graeb. Chapman & Hall.

THE cluster of provinces which Russia possesses south of the Caucasus has now been almost cut off from all communication with the body of the empire by the extended insurrection of the Circassian tribes, the abandonment of the line of coast-fortresses, and the presence of the combined fleets in the Black Sea. It is only by way of the Caspian that reinforcements can be sent to the troops which occupy it; and there is, therefore, a probability that if the war be prolonged one of the most valued, if not the most valuable, regions over which the tide of Russian conquest has swept, may be rescued and restored to its original owners. According to Baron Haxthausen, whose sympathies are very much with the Northern despotism, "The Transcaucasian province is at present merely a heavy burden;" but he consoles himself, and means us to understand that the Czar also consoles himself, with the reflection, that "in garrisoning, maintaining, and cultivating this district, Russia is preparing the way for the civilization and future amelioration of the whole of Western Asia." From this remark it will appear that, no doubt unconsciously, Baron Haxthausen has suffered himself to be influenced by long intercourse with Russians—who themselves seem deluded on the point—into believing that because they are to a certain extent an European power, they are entitled to assume as a matter of course that their progress and that of civilization must necessarily go side by side. This fundamental error pervades the work before us from beginning to end, and the translator accordingly finds it necessary to insist that his author's opinions were formed long before the present crisis of affairs, and that they are those of "a perfectly independent and honourable man." We do not doubt it; but in the region of politics it is necessary to receive with caution anything beyond mere statements of facts coming from a writer who, with a full knowledge of the state of Russia, still allows his sympathies to turn towards the Russian Government, and has nothing but flattering remarks to make of Russian officials.

Baron Haxthausen travelled in Russia on an invitation from the sovereign himself, which is sufficient perhaps to account for his bias. We do not find, however, that he attempts to distort his narrative into a panegyric. His sins are, probably, chiefly of omission. What he relates from his personal experience may, no doubt, be implicitly relied on; and as, from the reason we have hinted, at this juncture, the nations and races who live under the shadows of El brouz and Ararat are daily becoming more interesting, the present volume, so well timed in its publication, and yet so careful in execution, is exceedingly welcome. Many old travellers have given us faithful accounts of Mongolia, Georgia, and Armenia,—but their relations refer to a past political state. Since the Russian occupation we have had nothing so complete as 'Transcaucasia' on the manners, customs, and mental habits of a family of nations of origins the most various, who have been long sinking beneath the political horizon, but who occupy a region than which none other is more important in the world's history.

The traveller proceeded by sea from Kertsch in the Crimea to Anapa, on the Circassian coast—a name now familiar to all newspaper readers—and visited Soojook-Kalé, Gelintschik, and other fortresses on the coast. At Bambar a

Turkish vessel, with Circassian girls aboard, had been seized by the Russians, who in that quarter affect a great passion for freedom.—

"In announcing to the girls their liberation, the General ordered them to be informed, that the choice was open to them, to be sent back to their homes with the Prince of their own race, or to marry Russians and Cossacks of their free choice, to return with me to Germany, where all the women are free, or lastly to accompany the Turkish Captain, who would sell them in the slave-market at Constantinople. The reader will hardly credit that, unanimously and without a moment's consideration, they exclaimed, 'To Constantinople—to be sold!'"

It is scarcely necessary to add, that these Circassian girls do not consider that they are going into slavery, but simply on a matrimonial expedition. They go to Constantinople as some of our young ladies go to Calcutta or Madras, on the look-out for husbands; and the rough treatment they meet with by the way is probably not noticed by these ambitious maidens, all of whom contemplate the possibility of their becoming at least one of the favourite wives of the Sultan. Baron Haxthausen mentions as rather a surprising fact, that the Circassians have hitherto regarded with abhorrence all matrimonial alliance with Cossacks—an instance of taste that excites our warmest sympathy; and we sincerely hope that his suggestion, that girls may be taken away and married "in the interior of Russia," on the chances of their conversion to Christianity, may never be adopted.

As might have been expected, our author expresses little enthusiasm for the Circassians, though disposed evidently to treat them fairly. He talks of their "beautiful aristocratic feet and hands;" and tells us that, like the ancient Germans, they prize luxury only in their weapons and armour. He is fond of this comparison with the Germans, and sometimes carries it to an amusing extent. In his visit to the Ossetes, a Caucasian tribe, he is everywhere reminded of Mecklenburg and Thuringia; and is rather disappointed that their language, though similar in sound, is totally different in character. However, he does not hesitate to suggest that these strange mountaineers belong to the same stock from which he is himself descended.—

"I heard in society an anecdote of an officer, Herr von Turnau, who shortly before had been liberated from imprisonment among the Circassians. His sufferings had been very severe: the Circassians put him in heavy irons, and upon his complaining of this treatment, said to him, 'If you were a woman, we should give you to our wives to guard; but you are a man, and a brave man, and what man will endure slavery, except in chains?' What grand words and what a lofty spirit,—worthy of antiquity! But no people meet with good treatment from the Circassians; even the Poles, who went over to join them, were received as slaves."

The Baron afterwards relates that the Circassians who cross the Russian frontiers are obliged to give up their arms; and on their return receive wretched weapons fraudulently substituted by the officials. If they complain, they receive a flogging.

We are little disappointed with the journey through Mingrelia, where, however, the Baron visited the residence of the Dadian or Prince; and found it under the management of a French major-domo, who had been made prisoner during the retreat from Moscow, and after many vicissitudes, had reached this exalted position.—

"In his present post, he appears to be a factotum or minister of affairs in general, and has adopted the tournure and manners of a French marquis of the ancien régime. With his powdered head and neat little pigtail, his silk-stockings and buckled shoes, he looked charming, in the midst of this picturesque scene. But one thing I could not pardon, which I ascribed to his influence,—the disappearance here of

that peculiar air and character which surround an Eastern Prince."

Some German colonies, consisting principally of Suabians, have been settled in Transcaucasia. They emigrated originally for conscience sake; and have always retained their independence in religious matters. A strange sect recently sprang up amongst them, divided into two parties, both believing in the approaching end of the world, but one forbidding, the other permitting, marriage. Under the guidance of a prophetess, they wished to start southwards, and wait the course of events at Jerusalem. The Russian authorities, probably not caring to lose such valuable subjects, threw difficulties in the way; and forbade the migration until permission from the Turkish Government had been obtained. The impulse, however, had been given.—

"Herr von Kotzebue was informed that on a certain day, at four o'clock in the morning, these people had determined to start. At midnight therefore he placed guards of Cossacks on all the roads leading out of the village, and repaired himself to the spot where the emigrants were expected to set out. After posting sentinels, he retired to take a short rest. At three o'clock a sentinel aroused him, reporting that a bright flame was visible in the village. Herr von Kotzebue jumped up, but could see nothing: either the imagination of the sentinel had misled him, or the light was that of some meteor. Half an hour after the village was astir, and at day-break the singing of a hymn was heard, the sound gradually drawing nearer, and soon the pilgrims were seen approaching two and two in procession, the woman walking alone at the head. Herr von Kotzebue advanced to meet the troop, and addressed them; but without heeding him they continued their way, singing. He kept receding, in vain endeavouring to obtain a hearing: at last, with a sudden resolution, he seized the woman by both arms, and held her tight. At once there was a stop: the singing ceased, the woman knelt down, and all followed her example: a breathless silence ensued,—every one, with clasped hands, was engaged in prayer. After a few minutes the woman stood up and addressed Herr von Kotzebue in several passages from the Bible, declaring that the Lord had commanded them to yield to violence, and submit to the authority placed over them; she added, that they would quietly return home, and await with resignation the issue of events. This scene took place shortly before I left the country, and I never heard the issue of the affair; but the truth of the particulars here related was confirmed by all the colonists with whom I spoke."

A wandering Suabian, named Peter Neu, a shoemaker by trade, was employed by the Baron as his "guide, companion, and friend" during this journey. He seems to have been everywhere, and to have known everything. He principally distinguished himself, however, in picking up legends,—of which there are some excellent ones in this volume.

The traveller proceeded to Tiflis, capital of Georgia, and made excursions in various directions, pushing as far south as Erivan, and mixing with the Yezidis, or Devil-Worshippers; concerning whom he gives us some interesting details. He does not indulge much in descriptions of natural scenery, directing his attention principally to the manners and condition of the various peoples with whom he came in contact. On the whole, he seems to consider that Russian rule has been a blessing to them; and he gives us an elaborate account of the introduction of the bureaucratic form of government. At the same time, he admits that the real arteries by which civilization penetrates into a country, namely, high roads, have been sadly neglected, those that have been made being entirely for military purposes. Here and there we find a snatch of history highly characteristic. Speaking of the campaign of 1828 in Akhalzik, we are told,—

"The advanced guard of the Russian army reached the little Turkish fortress of Akalkalaki; the fortifications were bad and untenable: the garrison consisted of a thousand men, with fourteen cannon. As the Russians advanced there was a deathlike silence. Two staff-officers, with two Russian trumpeters, rode forward, and an interpreter summoned the Turks to open the gates. On a sudden two red standards were displayed on the walls: the Turkish commander appeared, and called aloud to the Russians, 'We are not soldiers like those of Erivan and Kars: we are warriors of Akhalzik; here are neither women nor children: we will die on the ramparts of our fortress, but we will not surrender it without a struggle. An old proverb says, one soldier of Akhalzik is equal to two of Kars and three from Erivan: we will not belie the proverb!' The Russians commenced the assault: the mournful death-songs of the Turks were distinctly audible, whilst they made the responses to the prayers of the Moollah. After a murderous defence, the Russians forced an entrance into the place. Not one Turk accepted his life—every man remained dead upon the spot."

The following has the character of an admission.—

"The Russian army in Transcaucasia, independent of that division opposed to the mountaineers, has a different position from that in Russia Proper. For many years past it has been merely an army occupying a conquered country. The entire administration, as I have observed, is upon a military footing; the country groans under this system, but the army, and especially the officers, adhere to it resolutely, their interest being too much implicated in its maintenance. I have already said that, opposed to this interest, Baron von Hahn's project must of necessity fail. In addition to all this, many political causes, arising out of the state of things we have noticed, tend to maintain the permanence of the present system. Whether Prince Woronzow, by his personal influence, proud independence and energy, united to high European cultivation, will succeed in effecting an entirely new organization, or even a partial reform, by eradicating the most glaring abuses, time alone will show. The position and life of the Russian army here resembles that of the Roman legions, stationed in the frontier countries and exposed to the incursive attacks of their enemies. The soldiers are early trained to every kind of labour, especially of a rural description, and mostly for the benefit of the officers. The Emperor, on being informed of the abuses which had arisen from this system, has in many instances in person abolished and punished them with inflexible severity. An anecdote is told, that on one occasion in Tiflis, in face of the troops, he degraded General Dadien for some such case; the General, overwhelmed and humbled, merely said, 'Czar, thou art just.'"

Still referring to the Turkish Pashalik of Akhalzik, we find an anecdote worth quoting.—

"In his town of Samlokhé was a merchant, who traded with the Turkish town of Shaki. It happened that he fell out with a merchant of that place, who, with his people, waylaid him on his return home, threw him down, and robbed him, in spite of the Christian threatening him with the vengeance of his lord the Atabegh. 'If your mighty lord is not a coward,' was the reply, 'let him come, and, if he can, nail me by the ear to a shop in the bazaar!' The Georgian merchant laid his complaint before the Atabegh, but the latter stroked his moustaches, suppressed for the moment his rising rage, stopped the complainant short, and dismissed him. The same night, however, he mustered five hundred of his boldest horsemen, dashed across the Koorat Gandja, and fell upon Shaki so suddenly as to render resistance impossible. He injured no one, but merely ordered that merchant to be seized, and to be nailed by his ear to his own shop in the bazaar. He then departed peaceably, amidst the exclamations of his followers, 'Let not the people of Shaki ever forget the justice of the Atabegh Konarkuaré!'"

The treatment of Armenia by the Russians seems to be peculiarly hard. The Armenians "are the only people in the countries south of the Caucasus who are really faithful to the Czar,—a fact too little regarded by Russian officials." We are then told that Russia has earned the

gratitude of the Armenian Church by taking the patriarchate under her protection. In a previous page, we have the following testimony of the Patriarch himself.—

"When General Diebitsch was in Georgia, I said to him, 'The Russians have been now here for thirty years, but we are still waiting for the appearance of that truly patriotic Russian, who may be able to discern the importance of this favoured land and its inhabitants, especially the Armenians, to his own country.' How undignified is the position of the Patriarch,—of him who is the centre of union to the whole Armenian people, scattered over Persia, Turkey, and India! He has not even the privilege of corresponding immediately with the Emperor, the Synod, or the Minister. Every letter must pass through the hands of the Governor-General of Caucasus, and is opened in his office, where every clerk may read it; how can a communication of importance be made through such a channel? We are all the true children of the Emperor, and have all sworn fealty to him; why then is the oath of the Governor more trustworthy than mine? Surely, if we were trusted, our hands would not be thus tied."

Perhaps the most interesting portion of the Baron's travels consists in his visit to Armenia, where he attentively observed the manners of the people. The following passage is interesting.—

"The young unmarried people, of both sexes, enjoy perfect liberty, within the recognized limits of manners and propriety. Custom is here precisely the reverse of what prevails in the surrounding countries: whilst in the latter the purchase of a wife is the only usual form of contracting a marriage, until which time the girl remains in perfect seclusion,—among the Armenians, on the contrary, the young people of both sexes enjoy free social intercourse. The girls go where they like, unveiled and bareheaded; the young men carry on their love-suits freely and openly, and marriages of affection are of common occurrence. But with marriage the scene changes: the word which the young woman pronounces at the altar, in accepting her husband, is the last that is for a long time heard from her lips. From that moment she never appears, even in her own house, unveiled. She is never seen abroad in the public streets, except when she goes to church, which is only twice in the year, and then closely veiled. If a stranger enters the house or garden, she instantly conceals herself. With no person, not even her father or brother, is she allowed to exchange a single word; and she speaks to her husband only when they are alone. With the rest of the household she can only communicate by gestures, and by talking on her fingers. This silent reserve, which custom imperatively prescribes, the young wife maintains until she has borne her first child, from which period she becomes gradually emancipated from her constraint: she speaks to her new-born infant; then her mother-in-law is the first person she may address; after awhile she is allowed to converse with her own mother, then with her sisters-in-law, and afterwards her own sisters. Now she begins to talk with the young girls in the house, but always in a gentle whisper, that none of the male part of the family may hear what is said. The wife, however, is not fully emancipated, her education is not completed, until after the lapse of six years! and even then she can never speak with any strangers of the other sex, nor appear before them unveiled. If we examine closely into these social customs, in connexion with the other phases of national life in Armenia, we cannot but recognize in them a great knowledge of human nature and of the heart."

An anecdote of truly Eastern character illustrates the above remarks.—

"The following romantic incident is said to have occurred a few years before the Russian conquest. The Sirdar fell violently in love with a beautiful Armenian maiden, and demanded her from her parents. Their supplications, and those of the girl herself, were unavailing; for although she had a lover, she was not formally betrothed; she was consequently carried off to the harem. During the night her lover entered the palace-gardens, and in a low voice commenced singing beneath the windows of the harem, in the hope that she would hear him. Soon a window

was opened, and some one leaped out. Fearing that his singing had betrayed him, he fled; but as he heard nothing more, he crept back, and found his beloved caught in the branches of a tree, which had broken her descent to the ground. He helped her down, and they prepared for flight, but being overheard, they were pursued and caught, and in the morning they were brought before the Sirdar; when the latter had heard the circumstances of the case, he exclaimed, 'I see that in the sight of God you were already betrothed. Lovers so true shall never be parted: live happily together, and God be with you!'"

Still prettier is this Transcaucasian metamorphosis.—

"An Armenian priest had an only daughter, named Asly, and to his charge was entrusted, as pupil, a young Tatar prince named Kyarem. The two received their instruction together; and as they grew up from childhood a passionate attachment was formed between them. The father perceived this with grief and alarm; and foreboding misfortune to himself and his child, in his fear lest she should become alienated from her family, her country and religion, he fled with her secretly into the mountains. The young prince, overcome with grief and attachment, disguises himself as an Aschig, and wanders over mountain and valley, in quest of his beloved Asly: he asks of the trees and flowers, the lakes and rivers, the moon and the stars, and entreats them in pity to tell him of Asly. Years pass over in this vain search, until at last Kyarem discovers his beloved,—but in what a condition! From head to foot she is wrapped in an impenetrable magic dress, which her father, a powerful magician, foreseeing her fate, had himself woven and prepared for her before his death in order to secure her thus from seductions of every kind. When the lovers recognize one another, the fire of love, fanned by long separation, bursts out anew in both with resistless power. Day and night, without closing their eyes, they sing of their mutual love, their fidelity, their misfortunes. The fire of passion glows within them more and more intensely, until at last it bursts out simultaneously into real flames, and the two lovers are consumed and perished: their ashes are collected by some friendly hand, and deposited in one grave, where at length they are united in death. But lo! there spring up and blossom two rose-bushes upon their grave: these incline toward one another, seeking to unite, but a thorny branch, growing up between them, separates them for ever."

We find also a curious legend of the plague.—

"I was told by Aruthian that the Plague is a punishment inflicted on a country when the people have sinned greatly. It returns every seven years, and its approach is announced by two knights, named Zasmazanog, or forerunners of the Plague; one is dressed in red, and carries a red staff in his hand; the other is dressed from head to foot in black, and carries a black staff. When they ride into a village, they compel the first man they meet to accompany them, and give them information about every house: this man alone sees them, to all others they are invisible. They enter the houses, and mark the men and animals with their staves, writing unknown characters upon their bodies. If the black knight writes death will follow; if the red knight, the life will be saved. 'My grandmother,' said Aruthian, 'who never uttered a falsehood, told me that once an old friend of the family came suddenly into the house, and, without a word of greeting, seated himself gloomy and silent in a corner of the room; food was placed before him, which speedily disappeared, but no one saw him eat; all at once he got up, and without uttering a word left the house. When he came again, he was asked, what had occasioned his strange behaviour: he replied, 'You have escaped a great danger; I was compelled that day to accompany the Zasmazanogs; but when they perceived your piety and hospitality, they would not permit evil to befall you, and not a living creature in your house was marked by either of them; but to show their friendship for you, they ate the food you placed before me, and departed quietly from the village without inflicting sickness.'"

The specimens we have given will show that this is a book which, even without reference to

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the circumstances under which it appears, is worth reading. It is full of information of the most varied kind, somewhat clumsily arranged, but with nothing that can be called filling up. The coloured prints are pretty; but the map is worthless.

The Lady Una and her Queendom; or, Reform at the Right End. By the Author of 'Home Truths for Home Peace.' Longman & Co.

'Home Truths for Home Peace' have made their way into many homes by their quiet practical sense; and thus a second work on social reform by the same author will, possibly, be looked out for eagerly and circulated widely. Well-intentioned, however, as is 'The Lady Una,' it will hardly bear out its writer's reputation as an available counsellor. Some traits of real character may have been here assembled—some efforts and results may have served as original to the "reforms" so affectionately commemorated;—but the heroine's character is traced, and her achievements are recorded in a "rose-coloured" fluid from fairy-land, and not in poor mortal ink, with its everyday mortal blackness. On this rock of romantic exaggeration how many a philanthropic counsel has split, the story of past efforts would show, no less than this little novel. Let us illustrate for a moment. The Lady Una was a child-heiress belonging to a noble family, precociously endowed, who imagined (during her brief life) social reforms, the success of which embalmed her in a Protestant saintship after she was gone; since not only did she imagine, but she found means and ministers ready and willing to carry out her schemes, whatever they were. It early occurred to this delightful child that "the public-house" is the plague-spot in most rural communities where immorality is apt to fester. She devised her plan, accordingly, and worked it out by buying an old mansion-house cheap, establishing there as landlord an eccentric single gentleman, who was perishing for want of an interest in life; and opening it for her neighbours on such terms and under such regulations that it became a polite Christian club, in which customers of every degree were governed for their good, and served only with that which superior wisdom and refinement decreed to be salubrious and sufficient for each corner.—Now, it is needful to point out that to establish such Utopian homes of delight and shelter for the agricultural or manufacturing inhabitants of village or town (leaving wayfarers out of the question) there must be a Lady Una to buy, an old manor house (with a statue and two fountains) to be bought, and a Mr. Singleton willing to keep it? We should be glad to see such things. Examples, we know, may be found in remote parts of Germany, where the *Boniface* is the *Lord Bountiful*, also;—a man of cultivation, substance, and kindness. What is more, the instances of philanthropic devotion which London at this moment contains (and of which no one speaks) would furnish models of enterprise and self-sacrifice as remarkable as this.

Regarding other of Lady Una's expedients for reforming Selwyn, her village-kingdom, the principle is questionable—because tending to substitute appearances for realities, hypocrisy for healthy morals. Rewards to families behaving reverently at church (no provision made for the meeting-house),—cake and wine for parents who bring up their own children well, and the same treat (with a vote of thanks) for good stepfathers and stepmothers,—gingerbread (or "something equally suited to a child's capacity") for every child who is superior to the use of bad language in "the streets or elsewhere,"—a "silk neckerchief or neckcloth" to the woman or man servant who "dresses and

behaves modestly and suitably," are all so many pretty prizes and easy expedients,—but need we argue their wisdom? Assuredly not:—indeed, it may be repeated, that it is the merit of our author's former effort that has made us devote so much space to the present one.

Journal of a Voyage to the Polar Seas made in Search of Sir John Franklin in 1851 and 1852—[*Journal d'un Voyage, &c.*]. By J. R. Bellot. Preceded by a Notice of the Life and Travels of the Author, by M. Julien Lemer. Paris, Perrotin; London, Nutt.

THIS posthumous publication details at great length the private expedition of the Prince Albert, which was commanded by Mr. Kennedy, and had for its object the search of Prince Regent's Inlet. It will be remembered that the Expedition was fitted out by Lady Franklin; and there is no doubt that much of its success was due to Lieut. Bellot, whose scientific attainments were not only recognized, but also highly praised by Mr. Kennedy. From the moment that Lieut. Bellot heard that Expeditions were being organized to search for Franklin, he conceived the desire to participate in that humane though arduous labour, and on his return from a distant part of the globe, where he had been serving in a naval capacity, he hastened to offer his gratuitous services to Lady Franklin, animated by a chivalrous spirit which characterized him throughout his brief life.

The biographical notice prefixed to the Journal informs us that Lieut. Bellot was born in Paris in 1826, and that from the period when he entered the navy until his death he was almost always employed. His amiability gained him the esteem and friendship of all classes; and it is recorded that when the Esquimaux were apprised of his unhappy fate they wept and uttered loud lamentations.

It is necessary to state that the Journal before us was not written with a view to being published. The object of the writer was to note down for his own satisfaction every-day events, and thus the pages are charged with matter a great portion of which can only be interesting to his relations and friends. Indeed, we are desired to regard the publication of the Journal *in extenso* as a tribute of respect to the memory of its gallant author, whose life fell a victim to his courage and devotion; and we are quite ready to admit that it is impossible to read the eloquent pages without coming to the conclusion, that Bellot was not only an intrepid mariner endowed with a noble and enthusiastic spirit, but also a man standing prominently forward among his fellows remarkable for scientific attainments, judgment, and nobility of character. "In promise," says Col. Sabine, "I have rarely seen his equal, and never his superior":—and being able, from our own knowledge of the subject of this eulogium, to indorse it as truthful, we add our sincere regrets to those of his country that the French Navy should have lost thus prematurely so distinguished an ornament.

It will be gathered from our remarks that the Journal going over ground already occupied in a great measure by the publications of Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Snow yields but little matter for extract. Here, however, we have a singularly remarkable parallel to the catastrophe which terminated poor Bellot's existence, but happily divested of a similar tragedy. The party, headed by Bellot, were making a desperate attempt to reach Mr. Kennedy, who had been left at Port Leopold by the sudden drifting of his ship to the south. The entry occurs under the date of October 13.—

Here we are, already returned after a deplorable accident. We started at five this morning with our

sledge drawn by dogs, our route lying over ice, coated more or less by snow. Our progress was beset with difficulties; and finding that the ice was extremely rotten, I resolved on abandoning the sledge, hoping by this means to reach Port Leopold at the end of the second day. Before we had time to make the necessary arrangements I was horrorstruck on beholding Mr. S.—and one of the men in the act of disappearing beneath the ice, and as I was on the point of hastening to their assistance, the ice upon which I was standing gave way, and I had barely time to leap backwards to save myself from sinking. As our baggage and provisions were quite wet I resolved on returning to the ship to dry them, but another misfortune occurred, for the floe on which we were standing became detached and drifted rapidly into the bay. Happily, however, we made the land and escaped, but the sledge and all our baggage, with the exception of a small knapsack, went off to sea. There was nothing for it but to return to the ship and endeavour to recover our property by the use of boats, which we eventually accomplished, though not without incurring great risks. In the midst of our difficulties and danger, I could not suppress a certain amount of satisfaction, finding that I retained perfect presence of mind.

It was, as many of our readers will remember, to the untiring and almost superhuman efforts of Bellot that Mr. Kennedy and his companions were indebted for their rescue from their ice prison at Port Leopold. But even when the incentives to exertion were less strong, Bellot was always found foremost in the hour of danger; and the following extract from his Journal—which he assuredly would not have written had he imagined it would have been made public—attests the stern resolution of the writer. We should premise that he is about entering upon a very arduous and dangerous undertaking.—

I have just completed my twenty-sixth year; and probably I have passed through more dangers during the last ten years than have fallen to the lot of men of my age. Out of all these I have escaped with impunity; and if I talk of my fortunate star or predestination, let me not be misunderstood; for I have no faith in such things. No; my faith soars higher; I do not think that Providence has guided and sustained me until the present time, to abandon me in the hour of trial. I have no fancy to entangle myself in the labyrinth of religious systems, in which I believe there is little beyond metaphysical sophisms; but I listen reverently to that inward voice, that tells me we are not cast upon this world by accident, without compass to guide us, or Providence to protect us. My prayers are directed to the throne of the Most High, who has created me and gives me daily existence. Before embarking on an undertaking, the issue of which no man can foresee, I desire once more to place myself in spirit, at least, in the midst of those whom I love, and to call down upon them and myself a heavenly benediction. Full of confidence in divine mercy, I am sensible of all my imperfections; and if my conscience is at rest, it is because I rely, not on my own justification, but on divine grace, which is inexhaustible, being boundless. Now for commencing the struggle with physical and moral difficulties:—I feel full of strength; courageous, hopeful. Alphonse, my brother, if it may not be permitted me to be your guide, never forget before entering on an undertaking to invoke the aid of Him who has told us—"Seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you"—and having done this, with thy conscience for thy guide, —onward, and fear not.

We might bring forward more extracts illustrating the writer's determination and heroism; but those before the reader show that Bellot was no ordinary man.

Before parting with his 'Journal,' we wish to correct an error relating to the deficiency of provisions on board the Prince Albert on her return to England, which, unexplained, might lead to the inference that the ship was insufficiently supplied. The fact is, that Mr. Kennedy left all the provisions that he could spare at Beechey Island for the use of the Admiralty

Searching Expeditions. The editor of Bellot's 'Journal' should have stated this circumstance, as well as others which, though of not such importance, are necessary to elucidate various passages in Bellot's confessedly incomplete record of the Prince Albert Expedition. But although we have no doubt the editor went to his task with a strong sense of what was due to Bellot, the friends of the latter must regret that the editorial labour did not fall into abler hands. Seldom have we seen such bad translation blunders. Bellot was an excellent English scholar; and consequently used English frequently in his 'Journal.' The translation of English sentences and words is rarely faithful—frequently absurdly erroneous. Even Col. Sabine's eulogium, which heads the notice of Bellot's life,—"In promise, I have rarely seen his equal, and never his superior"—is translated—"En vérité, j'ai rarement trouvé son égal,—jamais son supérieur."

We regret that such mistakes should have been made, because we predict that Bellot's Arctic story will have a large circle of French readers.

Evenings at Antioch; with Sketches of Syrian Life. By F. A. Neale. Eyre & Williams.

Mr. Neale has already written pleasantly about Syria; and here gives us another readable volume of recollections. Its chief feature is a series of tales, illustrative of Eastern ideas and manners. Some of them are very characteristic, although they lose by unnecessary development, and the introduction of an un-Oriental tone. The chief charm of such narratives is, perhaps, the perfect simplicity with which they are usually told by the people whose chief literature they form. Even when they relate a story full of comic incidents, Easterns seldom attempt to "droll." Everything with them is matter of fact. If you laugh it is at the situations, not at the way in which they are described. In Mr. Neale's rendering, we often miss, therefore, the proofs of genuineness which such productions usually contain. He is too anxious to improve on his original. We give a specimen of the way in which he treats the story of "The Miser and his Countess Bag of Gold." Hawaja Yacoub is accustomed to sit by his money-bag, wishing that some great spirit would endow it with the marvellous qualities of Fortunatus's purse.—

"One night the voice of the bulbul was echoing louder than ever through the desolate old castle, and the miser's heart trembled with anxiety and fear. Somehow or other he had a secret presentiment that all was not right, that some unseen evil hung suspended over his head in the air. 'Drat the bird!' quoth the miser. 'Her hateful song draws silly people forth from their homes even at this late hour, till darkness and the terror connected with this neighbourhood are fast being overcome. Drat the bird!—Aye, aye! What's that you say?' growled a deep, unmelodious voice close to the startled miser's ear. 'Drat the bird, sir? Why, that bird is our sovereign lady the Queen of the Forest.' The trembling old man could scarcely gasp for breath, as clutching tightly with both hands his favourite sack of gold, he looked fearfully over his shoulders and saw a face and head, without any body, floating in the middle of the room, with a pair of dreadfully ghastly-looking eyes staring him full in the face. 'That's my gold!' quoth the head, with a terrible oath. Now, although the miser was ready to faint away with fright, the bare idea of relinquishing his darling treasure brought him to his senses again; so he stoutly denied that anyone but himself had the ghost of a title to a farthing's value of what he possessed. 'But I do,' said the head. 'I lay claim to all the gold in the world; and, to prove to you that I am correct, I'll bet you that there are fifty millions of billions of doubloons in that sack, and a hundred million times as many more.' 'I take the bet,' was the miser's reply, as his heart leapt for joy again, so

confident was he of success. Well, it took him a long time to count before he came to within fifty doubloons of what he knew the sack ought to contain—now he only wanted ten—now only five—now one, and still the sack was as crumful of doubloons as ever. 'There is some cheating here,' quoth the enraged miser. 'I won't count any more.' 'You dare stop, and see what I'll do to you,' was the ogre's terrific reply. And so the wretched miser went on counting and counting, and never came to the bottom of that sack, through Heaven only knows how many long years; and when the last crumbling ruins of his tenement fell in, people came to graze their cattle in the neighbourhood; but the shepherds could never be induced to remain there overnight, because they said the noise of people counting money, and letting coins drop and tingle again on the old stones, was really too awful to listen to, especially if the night proved to be particularly dark and stormy."

Here and there in the volume are some good descriptions of the earthquakes by which Syria is so often frightened from its propriety. Mr. Neale, however, generally strains too much after fine writing; or, attempting to be playful, becomes disagreeably colloquial. We suppose his knowledge of the Arabic to be acquired merely by the ear, and a cockney ear too. He writes *Yer Houajar* and *yer celtte*, reminding us of the traveller who throughout two ponderous volumes gives us *tabookh* for "tarboosh," and *Marshallah* for "Mashallah."

The Highways of Peaceful Commerce have been the Highways of Art.—On the Connection between the Arts of Design and the Arts of Production. By His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. Richardson & Co.

HERE we have two discourses on cognate topics:—one, addressed to the merchants of Liverpool,—the other, to the artisans of Manchester. As expositions of the theme in hand, they are both, as might have been expected, one-sided, fragmentary and controversial in spirit. Cardinal Wiseman reviews Art as politicians review men, with a vigour and a piquancy not usual in a region free from personal passions. Yet is there no ordinary amount of thought, knowledge, and even fancy, poured out in these pages, in good Saxon language,—and delivered with an energy calculated to command attention and provoke comment in many quarters. For our own part, we have no desire to discuss the theories here set forth in any very formal way:—in introducing these discourses to the reader, and delivering the opinions therein expressed to his free judgment, we shall content ourselves with one or two miscellaneous notes on the text from which our author preaches on his new theme with the emphasis of the old.

The idea that Greek Art had its parentage in Assyria is not now broached for the first time. Mr. Layard had preached the same doctrine. But we are far from satisfied that the case is made out. The assertion that Art never found its way into new countries in the track of armies or in the car of conquest is maintained with greater force and plausibility. We borrow with pleasure the illustration of a truth which cannot be known too widely.—

"There never was a country which more satisfactorily tested this principle than Egypt. From the earliest period it had an art of its own, obstinately indigenous, as much belonging to its soil as the lotus or papyrus to its waters. In architecture, sculpture, painting; in decoration, writing, illumination, its art was national, and most characteristic. It existed early enough for Moses to have studied it. It lasted long enough for Christianity to destroy it. For it was heathenish in its very essence, in its kind, and in its core. It was entirely an outward expression of pagan untruth. It was, consequently, nearly stationary. The practised eye of the antiquarian or artist will see in that lapse of many ages a certain ebb and flow, a slight decline, and a partial

revival; but the main and striking features scarcely alter. The type of Egyptian art flags or varies but little. Yet four times was this country conquered, and in three instances long and successively held in subjection by nations which had an art of their own; but in this the conquerors were conquered, and had to yield. Not to dwell on its temporary subjugation to the Assyrians, it was thoroughly subjected by Cambyses to the Persian rule, 525 years before Christ, and in spite of one successful rebellion, and partial insurrections, it remained in subjection for 111 years. Yet, the conquerors were obliged to have their deeds recorded, not in the sculptured forms and legends of Persopolis, but in the colours and hieroglyphics of the Pharaohs. Then came the still more complete and influential conquest by the Grecian power, under which Egypt was not merely a province of a distant empire, but the seat of a new dynasty, foreign to it in every respect. From its invasion by Alexander the Great, 332 years, till the death of Cleopatra, thirty years, before Christ, Egypt was held for 302 years by a race of kings mostly pacific, or who, when warlike, carried their contests into other lands. The period of this conquest was one when the literature and arts of Greece were at their very perfection, when eloquence shone unrivalled in Demosthenes, philosophy was directed by Aristotle, and painting represented by Apelles; and when the civilization of the people had reached its highest refinement. And so soon almost as the Ptolemies had established their reign, Demetrius Phalereus bore thither the rival pride of Grecian science, made Alexandria the rival of Athens, which he had governed, and laid the foundations of a school of philosophy, which in time outshone the original teacher, and may be said to have continued, more or less active, till it broke out again with greater brilliancy in the third century of Christianity, in Clement and Origen. Shortly after, too, was the first great public library in the world founded at Alexandria, which continued in existence till it was destroyed by the Saracens. In it were collected all the treasures of Greek learning, which thus became substituted for the mystic lore of Egypt. The polished language of Attica supplanted the uncouth dialect of the Nile; laws, habits, and customs were changed; but every attempt to introduce the beautiful art of Greece failed; it scarcely impressed a passing modification on the surface of the national representations. The Greek Ptolemies, though they might erect a tablet or a pillar of their own, though they might compromise so far as to have a bilingual or trilingual inscription set up, were obliged to submit to have their polysyllabic names cut up into little bits, and each portion represented by a feather, or a lion, or an owl, as the case might be, to suit the artistic and intellectual capacities of their subjects. Not even imperial Rome, the next and last subduer of that tenacious race, could wrench from it its arts, any more than its religion; and it continued to grow its deities in its gardens, and to record its new emperors in hieroglyphics, till Christianity replaced the one, and holier symbols superseded the other."

The example of Alexander's conquest is also cited; but this is less remarkable,—the Greek dominion being very short, the provinces breaking off into distinct nationalities immediately after the conqueror's death. The converse of Cardinal Wiseman's proposition is, however, undeniably true. If armies have never "carried Art into a country"—we are not asserting this to be the case, nor would we assert it in any absolute sense—they have not unfrequently carried it back with them. The Roman legions brought the Art of Greece to Italy,—the armies of the crusaders that of the Saracens to Europe,—Napoleon's soldiers that of Germany and of Italy to France.

Of Venice and of the services rendered by her commercial men to Art, our author speaks with the deepest admiration. He writes in a style of mingled power and eloquence:—

"Venice made herself from the beginning part of the element through which she wished to be great. She had no other home, no other life. It was the circulation which flowed through her frame, taking up the throbs of her great heart at St. Mark's and its adjoining palaces and squares, and carrying

them the noblest and subtlest not as beneath the rowed and from were in out the from the returned she might magnifi on a di mooring ruled in only wi have th the cl comme city. I ments v forts we the lov and, lik of Asi But, as Mark's pride w else on bring fi in mate was too every y ages th nople, there w they l they l inspiri gaged I In l Cardin proces mater Litera ficent himse down nearly were let th If v of Ca a fanc passa Ather "Su contr difficu art. perly nature never upon, influen in tru and e quish kindly yond beaut ou, in respo neigh by na exotic findin island flower often sum rum single one e darin

them through the wide artery first which feeds her noblest parts, and then bearing them forward, divided and subdivided into countless and intricate canals, not as now, stagnant and black, but sparkling beneath the prows of her thousand gondolas, or furrowed by the barges that bore her merchandise to and from her well-stored magazines. Her ships were incorporated with herself: when they shook out their sails they seemed to detach themselves from the folds of her ample skirts, and when they returned they flew back straight into her very bosom—she had no other harbour for them. Nay, one might have imagined that the whole city was but a magnificent fleet, ready, if any insult had been offered on a distant coast to the lion of St. Mark, to slip its moorings, and rush to avenge its honour. He who ruled in its name sought not to subdue the deep, but only with his ring to espouse it. The doge would not have the sea hallowed to Venetian hearts for a slave—he claimed it as his bride. For centuries the great commerce of the East was in the hands of this noble city. It was a princely traffic. Colonies and settlements were made on every coast favourable for trade; forts were built and garrisoned, where such protection was necessary. Noblemen and merchants united the love of discovery to that of honourable profit, and, like Marco Polo, penetrated into the very heart of Asia, and forestalled many modern discoveries. But, as I have said, the heart of Venice was St. Mark's: her best affections clustered about it; her pride was in its being nobler, grander than anything else on earth. Her traffic enabled her merchants to bring from distant provinces everything that was rich in material—marbles, columns, gems; and nothing was too costly or too beautiful to adorn the object of every Venetian's proud affection. But in their voyages the Venetians had observed that, at Constantinople, art was in a much higher state than in Italy; there were superior architects and better workmen; they would have the best, and, accordingly, in 977, they laid the foundations of that noble and awe-inspiring church, under the direction of artists engaged in Greece."

In his great love for the Queen of the Sea, Cardinal Wiseman strangely softens down the process by which everything that was rich in material was "brought" to the Adriatic. In literal truth, however, Venice was a magnificent robber-store; from the bones of St. Mark himself, through the lion and the bronze horses, down to pillars, gems, and common mosaics, nearly all the choicest treasures of the city were stolen by the gorgeous freebooters.—But let that pass.

If we were in search of a felicitous example of Cardinal Wiseman's method of dealing with a fanciful theory, we should select the following passage on the transfusion of Assyrian into Athenian Art.—

"Such, I conceive, is the type of Assyrian art, as contrasted with that of Egypt: and it cannot be difficult to decide which is to be traced into Greek art. I have said *into* it, whereas I ought more properly to have said *through* it; for it is of the very nature of an artistic type, once entered into a school, never completely to be effaced. It may be improved upon, overlaid, modified in a thousand ways, but its influence is irradicable, perennial, and perpetual; for, in truth, it is like a seed which may be blown about, and carried to different soils, which will die or languish upon many, but where once it falls upon what kindly receives it, springs up, grows, flourishes beyond the plant that furnished it, exceeds it in size, beauty, strength, and fruitfulness, becomes indigenous, inrooted in the earth. It may be said, in this respect, to resemble the Guernsey lily, a stranger to neighbouring lands, the roots of which are thought by natives to have been washed on shore from some exotic vessel that bore them and was wrecked, when, finding a congenial soil and climate, it colonized the island, and became the floral gem of that island of flowers. And so Chinese or Indians may have gazed often upon the very marbles now in the British Museum, in their journeys of traffic to the central emporium of the world, and yet have caught there not one single inspiration, but returned home contented: the one to his dumpy, round-faced, and shaven Mandarin, on his fan or China-plate; the other to his

three-faced idol, squatting hideously in his cavern-temple. But not so with the Grecian mind, already fermenting with poetic fancies, and after having written them in imperishable lines, longing to give them the life that visible forms can alone fully impart to thoughts. Its poetry had traced the mould in which the type must itself be cast, full of energy, full of action, and full of majesty. If once such a type presented itself, it was sure to light up at once the materials prepared; and, once on fire, they would be no more quenched."

In his discourse at Manchester, Cardinal Wiseman is equally picturesque and anecdotal, while dealing with a safer argument and inculcating a more necessary truth. The point which he therein illustrates with much shrewdness and various learning is, that in the great days of Art, the artist and the artisan were one and the same person. In a rather humorous passage, he imagines an old Roman walking into a modern museum and "setting things to rights."

"First, what will he do with these statues which we have been copying, and drawing, and admiring so much? Pliny finds great fault, is very indignant, with the people of his age, because they had begun to form galleries of paintings. He says that such a thing was unknown before; and that a real Roman should not prize statues merely as works of art, but, ought to value them mainly as the statues of his ancestors. And this Roman values them as nothing else. He takes the busts and statues, and does not set them in the centre of a room, to be admired; but as they are to him pieces of furniture, he puts them into the niches from which they had been taken, and where, perhaps, they are in a bad light. Some statues, which do not represent his ancestors, but nymphs or heathen deities, it is very probable that instead of allowing to remain in a beautiful hall prepared for them, he will send to his villa, or put into his garden, to stand out in the open air, and receive all the rain of heaven. The mosaic, which we have valued, as such a beautiful piece of work, he will put most probably in the porch of the house, to be trodden under foot by every slave that comes in and goes out. And now he looks about him at that wonderful collection of splendid Etruscan vases which we have got together, and he recognizes them at once. 'Take that to the kitchen,' he exclaims, 'it is my *Chytia* to cook vegetables; and these to the scullery, they are my *Arkos* and *Cados* for drawing water; that to the cellar, it is a *Stannos* to hold wine; carry that *Pithos* to the store-room, to resume its old office of holding fruit; replace in the pantry that *Psycter*, to cool the wine for dinner, and that *Crater* to hand it round; and that *Lopos* and *Hemitomos* for my soup, and the *Tryblia* for my dishes. And this *Calpis*, and *Leptyhos*, which will retain the scent of my ancient perfumes, take to the dressing or bath room, with that *Louter*, which was my washing basin. What have they been making of all these things, putting them into expensive glass cases, and treating them as curiosities?' And if some of his ancestors had been celebrated and successful—not on the turf, but on the sand, the arena, and had carried off cups—an *Amphoreus Panathenaios* or so, these which he finds in our museum, as truly prize vases, he will restore, with a few choice specimens of pottery, dedicated to religious purposes, or wedding presents, to his Grecian or Etruscan closet, in which he shows them to his friends, as a modern collector would his old Dresden, Sèvres, or Chelsea. And next, this practical demolisher of our museum proceeds to examine, with a smile, all our beautiful bronze vessels, and most unceremoniously sends them off to their respective departments in his house; every one is to him a piece of household furniture. And then he looks into our precious cabinet; and he sends those exquisite gems into his room to be worn by himself and his family; they are but their ordinary rings. And your gold medals, and your silver medals, and your bronze medals, he absolutely puts in his purse; for to him they are only common money."

The Cardinal carries his reader to the excavations of Pompeii and Herculaneum in illustration of the same truth.—

"There are scales and steelyards, which can only have been meant to weigh provisions, but the chains and bars of which are delicately wrought. The

weight even is found made to represent a warrior, with a helmet most beautifully chiselled; and so genuine and true, so really intended for everyday use are these commercial implements, that one of them has stamped upon it its verification made at the Capitol, declaring it to be just. The lamps also, and the candelabra by which they were supported, are most elegant, not made upon a pattern, a fashion of the season, but exhibiting true artistic beauty. This feeling is carried so far, that even surgical instruments found in those ruins, which could only have been meant for practical purposes, display equal attention to ornament, and delicacy of finish. There is no end of other vessels, which must have served for domestic purposes, such as braziers, for instance, of which the handles, rims, and other parts, are finished beyond what the finest bronzes now made in Paris usually equal. What are we to conclude? You cannot suppose that these were all made from the designs of the Flaxmans, the Stothards, and the Baileys of those days. Who has ever heard of any great artist in Pompeii or Herculaneum?"

The writer shows that all the great artists have wrought with their own hands,—the greatest, Michael Angelo, most of all. He exhorts the young who will listen to him in a manly style, urging them to follow nature rather than tradition; and to do their work, high or humble, in the spirit of faithful endeavour after perfection. Among miscellaneous paragraphs marked by us in perusal was one which we will not refrain from quoting.—

"It must strike a foreigner somewhat with surprise, to see how little has been done for the promotion of art, in connexion with education, by those great establishments, to which exclusively has been confided for centuries, the training of its future patrons. In France, not only such cities as Lyons, or Bordeaux, but such third-class ones as Avignon, or Douai, where there are royal or imperial colleges, there is sure to be a museum, containing paintings, antiquities, and curiosities, often even valuable, and beautiful ones. In Italy, where there are universities, as at Bologna, or Perugia, there are often magnificent collections. But Eton, or Harrow, and even the richly-endowed universities, can boast of having done nothing to promote good arts, or initiate the rich and great in its principles. Is it wonderful, that there should be a public, with little taste or feeling for it?"—This is a truth which it is wholesome to be told, from whatever quarter the voice of censure may arrive.

Recollections of my Military Life. By Colonel Landmann. 2 vols. Hurst & Blackett.

David Hume, said a straightforward critic, might have been a useful citizen, but unfortunately he was taught to write. The "useful citizens" who gained our Peninsular victories are determined apparently to fight all their battles, and drink all their bottles, and enjoy all their jokes, and experience all their excitements, over and over again, in *Memoirs, Narratives, Sketches, and Recollections* without end. We have more than once been inclined to protest against any new reminiscences of the Spanish and Portuguese campaigns. The important parts of the story have been repeated so often, the trivialities have been multiplied so infinitely, that the subject threatens to become more monotonous than a postillion's diary. Yet Col. Landmann, though he has to tell of the expedition to Cadiz, the heights of Columbeira, the field of Vimiera, and the lines of Torres Vedras, has enough to "recollect" to make two volumes amusing. His book is all gossip, anecdote, and variety. He writes in a lively style, not a whit the less pleasant because it is supremely egotistical, since the egotism is of that kind which makes a man as well satisfied with others as with himself. Nothing can be more simple than his way of relating an adventure, whether it be a charge against French bayonets, or a salute to the pretty women of Coimbra.

With the utmost simplicity he tells us how he sat at Lord Collingwood's table, anxiously waiting for him to be witty, as the Admiral was celebrated for "odd expressions." "The only thing worth repeating" was when his Lordship passed a plate of soup to a midshipman. "I say, youngster, swallow up that soup like soap-suds down a sink-hole!" This was hardly worth so much patience; but Col. Landmann's good humour is inexhaustible, and some of his anecdotes are far more characteristic. Here is a peep at English heroes in school hours. It exhibits Sir Sidney Smith going through his exercise with that famous dirk, which, in his hand, was so terrible a weapon.—

"His attitude was with his right foot advanced, his body bent back, and his right arm raised and covering his forehead, holding the dagger or dirk, which had a strong and broad blade, pointed at his antagonist in a position to stab. 'Then,' said he, 'should my opponent cut down at my head, I should drop the blade of the dirk along my arm, which it should cover up to my elbow; and in that position, by a very slight movement, I could guard to the left or right, receiving any cut on the blade of the dirk; then instantly, before my adversary could recover so as to make a second cut, I should plunge the dagger into him.' Thus Sir Sidney went through all the manoeuvres for parrying every cut; and I must admit that I was greatly seduced by this display of the dirk *versus* cutlass. Sir Sidney Smith's figure, his activity, the brilliancy of his eye, and his black whiskers descending to the bottom of his throat, in those days never before seen, gave him an air of ferocity surpassing any Algerine and any Arab of the desert, which drew forth from every spectator the most unequivocal expressions of admiration."

In our next extract Col. Landmann himself is the hero. He is at Gibraltar, and discovers the powder magazine to be on fire. The smell of smoke guides him to the door.—

"I placed my hand on the key, which was still in the lock, and very carefully drew open the door. Oh! it was truly appalling! The volume of thick smoke, slightly tinged with red, was awful in the extreme, almost deprived us of the power of respiration. In less than a quarter of a minute, the density of the smoke had sufficiently diminished to allow us to perceive the large red cinder of a slow match, the whole of which, including all the windings round the stick, had been burnt, and was reduced to a red cinder, still retaining its delicate hold of the stick, but ready to fall to pieces on the slightest agitation of the atmosphere. A portion also of the woodwork of the handle or stick was reduced to a red charcoal. Our fears of doing anything that might agitate the minutest portion of the surrounding atmosphere was, no doubt, similar to that related of travellers in the Alps, who, when in certain situations, dare not speak to each other in a louder voice than a whisper, lest it should cause the fall of an avalanche. Nothing could be more perplexing, yet, after a short reflection, I took off my hat, and having, with the greatest gentleness, put it under the burning cinder of the slow match; with equal care I took the match-stick near the bottom, and turned the whole upside down into the hat, covering up the same with my handkerchief, closed the sides of my folding cocked-hat as much together as I could, and thus completely confined the fire within the hat. Oh! no tongue can relate the degree of pride I felt, and the triumph with which I marched out to a large tub full of water, which Pownall pointed out, and into which I plunged the whole together."

At Gibraltar, the Colonel saw the tallest donkey in Europe, sixteen hands high, as well as the most dishonest Jew; and these notes on the natural history of the island are succeeded, of course, by anecdotes of the notorious General O'Hara. One of these is good.—

"On a vacancy having occurred in his staff, an officer then serving with his regiment, stationed at Gibraltar, was anxious to be appointed the General's aide-de-camp; but having no introduction to the General, and no circumstance having brought him more under his Excellency's notice than any other officer then in the garrison, he felt that none of the

ordinary measures, such as memorials setting forth services, events, family connections, &c. could hold out to him any reasonable grounds for expecting to succeed. This officer, however, appears to have caught at the true mode of proceeding with O'Hara; for, instead of puzzling his brains in drawing up a flowery and highly-wrought letter, he wrote to him nearly as follows:—

"Sir,—I take the liberty of offering myself to fill the vacancy which has occurred in your Excellency's staff; but, as I am almost totally unknown to your Excellency, I shall, perhaps, be refused; yet, as I am determined ultimately to succeed, I shall prove myself to be deserving of it, when I am sure I shall be appointed accordingly."

"I have the honour to be —." O'Hara had frequently noticed the author of the above letter, as he marched past in mounting guard, and had formed a rather favourable opinion of him; and, on reading his letter, he immediately sent a message, desiring his attendance at the convent. On entering the room, his deportment was soldier-like, bold without being offensive, and blunt without rudeness; as he advanced, the General, in a loud and rough manner, said,—"So, sir, are you the author of that letter?"—"Yes, sir," he replied, without shrinking from the responsibility, or noticing the offended air which the General had manifested.—"So, sir, it seems you are determined to be my aide-de-camp?"—"Yes, sir," in a voice as firm as the General's, and in no degree daunted.—The General then, with affected submission, as one compelled to give way to a superior power, said,—"Well, sir, if that is the case, I have no alternative; I may as well yield at once.—Certainly, sir;—to be sure, sir;—begin now, and send the town-major to me directly, that he may put you in orders;—bring in your baggage, and seize possession of your predecessor's room. I have no means of resisting it, so commence this day."

A Judge lately related on the Bench how he became possessed of a knife without knowing it. Colonel Landmann tells how narrowly he escaped carrying off a baronet's spoons.—

"At one of the public balls given by Sir Hew Dalrymple, I had been dancing during the greater part of the evening, and at near midnight I was thinking of retiring, when I put my hand into my skirt pocket, to draw out my handkerchief, upon which, to my unspeakable surprise and horror, I found two silver tea-spoons, which I immediately produced to several persons with whom I happened to be in conversation. It will be readily imagined that I felt highly indignant at that event, for I have not the least doubt of its having been done by some villain, with an intention to ruin my character. Every one around me declared, in the most solemn manner, their entire innocence of having, in the remotest way, participated in this diabolical act, or of having any knowledge of the culprit. Unable to trace the author, I was compelled to remain satisfied, with giving the utmost publicity to this event before I left the ball-room. The spoons were small and old-fashioned, and on the handle of each was an embossed head or face very much raised."

From Gibraltar the Colonel proceeded to Cadiz, with "three dozen of port wine, six dozen of bottled porter, and six pigs." On the way, his fiery temper induced him to shoot at an officer, though he luckily missed him, and avoided a court-martial. The skipper of his vessel narrowly escaped two dozen lashes for a much smaller offence. There is an aristocracy among ships, it appears, and the old sailor was so unhappy as to mistake a man-of-war for a trader, and to call her "a great bundle of boards." In good time the Colonel is in Spain, and, like an orthodox tourist, he has something to say of fans and mantillas. He walks with the throng on the Plaza of Cadiz.—

"Amongst these lounged a profusion of women of every rank and class in society, very smartly dressed. Some of them had several rows of gold dangling Spanish buttons, placed diagonally from their elbows to their wrists; and in one instance, I observed a lady, possibly of rank, but certainly of fortune, with sixty, if not seventy, of such buttons, each containing a

single brilliant, of the value at least of fifty pounds. None of the ladies had any covering on their head, beyond a thin lace mantilla; to aid which, during moments when the sun emitted its rays with extra strength, the lady held up a small spangled fan over her forehead; but this they much more frequently and more willingly used, by opening and shutting it in a very graceful and lively manner, whereby they convey their meaning, as they pass in the promenade, with a degree of telegraphic skill quite seducing, and exclusively their own. All of them dressed in black, either satin, silk or bombasin, white stockings, and, generally, white satin shoes. We should, naturally, from such a description, form an opinion that the assemblage would wear a gloomy aspect; but the coloured gloves with silk half-handkerchiefs, of the gayest colours, neatly fastened over the bust, gave them an air of the most pleasing liveliness."

His next "Recollection" of a woman is of quite a different character. He is marching over a ploughed field under a cannonade, with musketry rattling incessantly from front and rear.—

"I soon overtook a lady, dressed in a nankeen riding-habit, parasol, and straw bonnet, and carrying a rather large rush hand-basket. The unexpected sight of a respectably-dressed woman in such a situation greatly perplexed me; for the musket-shot were showering about pretty thickly, and making the dust fly on most parts of the road. Moreover, at this place, several men killed, and others mortally wounded, all perfectly stripped, were lying scattered across the road, so that, in order to advance, she was absolutely compelled to step over some of them. At first I thought that the lady was unconscious of her danger, or was so bewildered at the surrounding confusion, in which she might have been accidentally involved, that she did not know she was then going towards the enemy. I, therefore, could not resist saying to her, *en passant*, that she had much better go back for a short time, as this was a very unfit place for a lady to be in, and was evidently a very dangerous one. Upon this, she drew herself up, and with a very haughty air, and, seemingly, a perfect contempt of the danger of her situation, evidently proceeding from extreme agitation, she replied, 'Mind your own affairs, Sir,—I have a husband before me.' I obeyed."

To produce a contrast with this, there is an incident related, which wears the true war-colour. It is enough to make the heart sick, to read how the nature of man and woman is degraded by familiarity, breeding contempt, with the blood of the battle-field.—

"I saw a woman, one of the British nation too, with a large stone in her hand levelling a finishing blow at a poor fellow of the 9th or 45th Regiment, I do not now recollect to which he belonged. This wretch was at the man's back, as he sat on the ground, having had one of his legs broken on the preceding day by a musket shot, and was, therefore quite helpless. My sudden appearance for a moment suspended the course of this infernal creature, and she remained with her hand raised, grasping a stone as big as both her fists, pausing, no doubt, to consider how far my presence ought to check her murderous views; and during this momentary hesitation, from the opposite side, out of the thicket, a man stepped forth, whom I immediately perceived was a private soldier in the 5th battalion of the 60th Regiment. His occupation was not doubtful; plunder had induced him to straggle from his corps and remain in the rear, and I sincerely hope his cupidity was confined to the property of the dead. This man was a German, and he also, as well as myself, had seen the diabolical intent of the woman before us. My hand was still strongly grasping the hilt of my sword, which I had half drawn, with a determination of stopping by force the further progress of this fiend; but the German lost no time in considering, he ran up, his rifle half up to his shoulder, and without any parley or ceremony, merely muttering as he sprang upon her, 'You be no foman py Got! you be de tife!' he put his rifle close to her ear, and before I had time to form any clear conjecture as to his views the upper half of her head vanished, and was dispersed into atoms amongst the bushes, and her body in falling almost extended to the wounded soldier."

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* * Having carefully untied the woman's apron, which was richly filled with watches, rings, and valuables of all kinds, the German darted from the spot, and disappeared amongst the bushes, casting at me a ferocious glance."

The reader will guess, from these quotations, what kind of entertainment he is likely to gain from Col. Landmann. As a *mélange* of light gossip, interspersed with remarkable sketches of military life, and genuine anecdotes of manners, the book is worth perusal. It is the second time the Colonel has given an account of himself; and we are not so tired of his stories as to discourage him from offering the third series which, he hints, is in preparation.

BOOKS ON THE WAR.

Mr. Morell is again in the field. As a skirmisher with the pen he is becoming one of the most formidable opponents of the Muscovites in this country. He fires often and he fires well. He seems to have taken Napier's maxim to heart:—"Everything depends on the quickness and precision of your fire." Mr. Morell's pamphlets fall about the Russians like sharp and ready flashes of light artillery. Not a shot is wasted in the air.

In his present work, *Russia and England, their Strength and Weakness*, (Trübner & Co.) he deals chiefly with the Caucasus, and touches more incidentally those points in the English and in the Russian systems which, in his opinion, constitute the strong and weak points of the two empires. Mr. Morell, as we understand him, is an old traveller in the Caucasus, who had "in early youth learned to admire the beauties of its scenery and value the gallantry of its clans." His notion is, that the Caucasus is the most vulnerable part of Russia—more vulnerable than Poland. He writes:—

"The chief elements of success in war are three in number: 1, enthusiasm; 2, valour and energy; 3, discipline. It is probable that no nations on record have ever matched the Circassians in the first two elements, but they want the third. Hence some spiritless German writers infer that they can effect nothing in the plains. To this we reply, send a body of British infantry and artillery to the Caucasus, and the war is yours. The Circassian cavalry are avowedly the finest light horse in the world, and they could send forth 100,000 to 200,000 of these men, inured to hardships and abstinence, and first-rate shots. Armed with Minié rifles, what could stand them? New Tcherkask and the towns of the Don Cossacks are groaning with riches, the spoil of Western Europe, and the Volga could float a fleet of transports into the heart of Russia to accompany the army and supply it with provisions. Napoleon's and Charles XII.'s invasions failed for want of provisions. The burning of Moscow did not save Russia, and water carriage within a few versts of Moscow settles her doom. I repeat my appeal: send an army and a man of decision and experience to the Caucasus with discretionary power, and build some steamers on the Caspian, and the day is yours. No force that ever appeared in the field could equal a host of Circassian cavalry supported by British infantry and artillery, and those Germans who argue that the Circassians can do nothing in the plains forget the first maxim of war, that a formidable cavalry is most formidable in a plain country. It is the deliberate opinion of the writer of these pages, founded on the experience of those most intimately acquainted with the Caucasian mountaineers, that such an army could conquer the world, *à fortiori* Russia; nor need the plan be delayed a day. If our patriotic aristocracy and merchants will come forward with their yachts and steamers, the Don is open to us flowing into the Sea of Azov and navigable within a very short distance of the Volga. Thus the difficulty of provisions vanishes, and this is the great difficulty in Russian campaigns. All the Circassian tribes speak Tartar and understand Turkish."

Many facts are given in illustration of the strength, manners, and mode of fighting of these

new allies. Here is a sketch of the way in which Schamyl wages war on the Russians.—

"After the termination of the principal operations in 1841, the Russian troops had mostly retired to their quarters, and General Grabbe hurried off to Stavropol. Military operations appeared to be suspended; but Schamyl had meanwhile collected an army in the territory of the Gumbets. Threatening to punish the absent with a fine of a silver rouble or fifty stripes (according to a Russian version), he had summoned all men capable of bearing arms in Little Tschetschnja, and had thus collected an army of 15,000 warriors. He had thereupon darted into the territory of the Kumyks with the speed of lightning, surprising the inhabitants, who were in alliance with the Russians, burning their villages, carrying off their inhabitants as prisoners, driving off their herds, and threatening Kislar. The commandant of that place marched out heedlessly into the open field, to meet Schamyl, with only 100 men and two pieces of cannon. They were, of course, instantly overpowered and for the most part cut down, the two cannon being captured. The commandants of the fortresses of Grosnaja and Tschervienna (General Alschefsky and Colonel Woinaroffsky) having received intelligence of these disasters, hurried out of their strongholds with the view of uniting in the rear of the enemy, and cutting off his retreat. But Schamyl had received intelligence of this plan, and had already commenced his retreat. The troops of Alschefsky and Woinaroffsky were only two versts apart, when Schamyl, hurrying up, suddenly threw his army in the form of a wedge between the two divisions, instantly divided his own corps into three columns, attacked the Russians on both sides, with equal speed, and whilst they were engaged in the conflict, carried off safely 40,000 head of cattle, and the captured cannon, by the open space left between the Russian corps."

In *The Czar and the Turk* (Houlston) we have a lay of Eastern life more patriotic than polished.—*The God of Battles* (Hatchard) is the title of a sermon on the war, by the Rev. J. R. Rumsey, of Carlton, closing with a very earnest appeal in favour of soldiers' wives and children.

A History, Military and Municipal, of the Town (otherwise called the City) of Marlborough, and more generally of the entire Hundred of Selkley. By James Waylen. J. R. Smith.

THERE is a great error in this title-page. The book is no more a history than it is an epic poem. It is a collection of extracts relating to Marlborough, from various printed books, strung together in the loosest and most inartificial way. Such a book may or may not be useful. Certainly it is not a History.

The name "Marlborough" is a puzzle to antiquaries. The difficulty of assigning any local meaning to the first syllable has driven inquirers to conjecture that its origin may be personal. A large mound of earth stands within what were the grounds of the old castle, and afterwards those of the Castle Inn. Bale, according to the present author, conjectured that this mound indicated the place of interment of Merlin, and our present author thinks, that as no better conjecture has yet been made, the great soothsayer of the Britons "may as well remain in peaceable possession," the author says "of the ground," but he means, of course, of the conjecture.

In the dim records of the past all that seems to appear of Marlborough is its royal castle, around which were gathered a few tenants, attracted by the occupation and the protection incident to the neighbourhood of a royal residence. The customary privileges were granted to the tenants of the castle and the burgesses of the royal borough. Shortly after the Norman Conquest, they had a mint, although few coins, and only two types, are traceable to it. Ruding knew of only one; but a second was found at

Beaworth, in Hampshire, in 1833. King John granted the men of Marlborough power to hold an annual eight days' fair and a weekly market, and he and other kings placed them, in respect of civil rights and privileges, upon a par with Winchester, Oxford, and the most favoured places in the kingdom. Amongst other ancient customs in Marlborough, they had that of holding a court which was known by the curious name of "The Court of Morrow Speech,"—the word "Morrow" being understood in the sense of morning, so that this was a local parliament held only in the morning:—probably for the same reason which prescribed that marriages should take place before the noon-tide meal or dinner. All burgesses and freemen had the right of attending this Court of Morrow Speech,—rules were made in it for the government of the town,—and when members were to be elected to represent the town in Parliament, the proceeding took place in a "Court of Morrow Speech." Some of the regulations made in these courts are indicative of a very peculiar and simple state of society. The following relate to the reign of Elizabeth.—

"All burgesses shall on days of assembly, sessions and court days, attend the mayor to the church and guildhall, nor depart without leave or sufficient excuse, under pain of 5s. forfeiture.—After fairs and markets, and on every Saturday night, every man shall sweep before his own door.—No tipping allowed in inns during common prayer or sermon.—Butchers bringing flesh to the market shall also offer the hides, and also the tallow, that candles may be made of reasonable price.—Every inhabitant shall have in readiness in his shop or other place where he has ready access, a club, bill, or other necessary weapon, that he or his servants may be in readiness to assist the authorities in suppressing any outcry or breach of the peace.—The mayor and council may take charge of orphans and their property and appoint their trustees. [An illustration of this by-law occurs in the memoirs of Mary Hurdle, of Marlborough, in the time of Charles the First. Being left an orphan, she tells us how the chief magistrate took her in charge and apprenticed her for eight years to a maker of bone-lace.]—After the herdsman has brought home the beasts at night, the owners must pen them close, not suffering them to stray in the thoroughfares of the borough, until such time in the morning as the herdsman shall blow his horn when he comes to drive them to field again.—The alderman of each ward shall yearly warn all the householders of his ward to come to his house on the eve of the nativity of John the Baptist, in the afternoon of the same day, and shall there make them drink together as neighbours and friends; and then immediately they shall all go together to Mr. Mayor's house, according to the ancient custom heretofore used; upon pain that every alderman offending therein shall forfeit 20s.—At 10 in the morning the alderman of every ward shall cause the figure of a bill or axe to be set [chalked?] upon the street door of every household whose turn it is to provide for the ensuing night a sufficient and able watchman, which watchman is to be ready at the High Cross by 9 o'clock in the evening, under penalty, &c.—The chief officers of the borough shall not give license for the players, or using of any stage-plays or interludes, in the Guildhall."

One of the peculiar customs of the place was that every burgess on his election presented to the mayor "a leash of white greyhounds, and a white bull, and a couple of white capons." This donation came afterwards to be commuted at the sum of five guineas; but some un-named Clarencieux King-at-arms very properly thought that so strange a custom—strange, if true—ought not to be forgotten, and "in perpetual memory thereof" gave the bull, the greyhounds and the capons due heraldic places in the arms of the town, where they remain to the present day.

During the Civil War, Marlborough was strongly anti-Royalist, and from its proximity

to Oxford was in a position of considerable danger. Rumours reached the inhabitants of an attack meditated by the Cavaliers.

"Application was made for assistance and advice at the head-quarters of Lord Essex, the parliamentary commander-in-chief, who then lay at Windsor. He sent to aid them in fortifying the place, two Scottish officers, a sergeant-major, and a captain; one of whom, Colonel Ramsay, had commanded Essex's left wing at Edgehill. Under their guidance the main entrances were barricaded, and horn-works thrown up northward of the town. These consisted of pairs of demi-bastions, each pair being united with a curtain. The river appears to have been regarded as a sufficient defence on the south. From subsequent events we may also conjecture that they appointed 'Lord Seymour's mound' (as it was called) as a post of retreat in the event of the town itself being taken. Lord Seymour's house, situated at the foot of this mound, must have been regarded by its owner as a place of great strength, since, though standing in the midst of a disaffected population, he had ventured to leave therein his lady and daughter, guarded only by a few domestics. Lord Digby's first coming was so unexpected, that the ladies had not time to quit the place; and when Ramsay found it necessary to fill their house with his musketeers, they found themselves prisoners of war."

Troops having been collected round the town by the Royalists, the attack was made on the 5th of December, 1642, by an overwhelming force. For three hours the defence was successfully sustained; but a barn and house having been set on fire, confusion arose in the ranks of the townsmen, whereupon—

"the royalists burst the lines, out-flanked a party who still lay in their works, and dashed into the centre of the town by a passage which led through one of the great inns, crying out, 'A town! a town for King Charles!' The foot having speedily cleared the way by removing some of the barricades, the cavalry charged in at both ends of the town; but the place was not yet their own, for an oblique fire was maintained from the windows, and behind the barricades which had been raised in all the streets. While the inhabitants were still fighting, many women were seen assisting in extinguishing the flames and encouraging their husbands to stand to their posts. But the enemy having entered, all discipline was at an end. The market people, who had been induced to carry arms, only bred confusion and dismay among the more regular troops. Many threw their fire-locks into the river and escaped out of the town. Captain Diggs, one of the Marlborough officers, refused to act against the royalists. Ramsay, with a handful of musketeers, got into one of the churches and for some time made a successful resistance, but was at last taken, with several of his officers. Sir Neville Poole, with the halberds and pikemen, retreated to Lord Seymour's Mound, carrying with them Lady Seymour and her daughter. On the top of the mound they fixed two images, dressed in white aprons and black hoods (the costume of the day), to represent the ladies, and sent word to the enemy that if they approached the mound they would witness the destruction of the fair prisoners. This threat was probably not needed, the royalists appearing to think that any further fighting was unnecessary, as they already had the town in their hands, and were proceeding to the more congenial work of pillage. Clarendon's statement is, that 'so many were killed out of the window that fire was put to the next houses, so that a good part of the town was burned, and then the soldiers entered, doing less execution than could reasonably be expected; but what they spared in blood they took in pillage, the soldiers inquiring little who were friends or foes.' This is true only in part, for a great deal of the burning took place when resistance was at an end."

The fatal consequences to the town are thus described.—

"The town-house was broken up, and the chests of records, court-books, deeds, and leases of the borough lands, rifled and dissipated, and the last charter carried off. The market wains were loaded with 200l. worth of cheese and other goods, and together with 120 prisoners, sent off to Oxford. Forty of these prisoners were inhabitants of Marlborough,

and the following are some of their names: John Franklyn the member, Robert Brown, Thomas Hunt, John Bayly's son, Robert Bryant, William Bryant, William Tarrant, Joseph Blisset, and Lewis Crapon. The loss to the town altogether was calculated at fifty-three dwelling houses, seven barns full of corn, and goods to the amount of 50,000l., besides a large amount of small arms and ammunition and four pieces of cannon. Nevertheless, it was affirmed that 'not one of those who stood in this noble cause, or showed themselves actors therein, had his house burned, though attempted in some cases.' After the departure of the cavaliers, the surrounding country sent in a supply of provisions to the sufferers who were left behind, and relieved 2,000 persons."

On the retreat of the Cavaliers an attempt was made to intercept them on their way back to Oxford. A party of Essex's troops fell in with them at Wantage, and a night attack upon them is thus described.—

"The night was so exceedingly dark, tempestuous, and wet, that we could not possibly get intelligence of their strength, till some twenty of our horse were sent in amongst them, who slew their sentinel, charged a whole troop, and safely returned with the loss of only one man. Then six or seven companies of dragoons were sent in, who, every step, went up nearly to the tops of their boots; and yet went on with such courage and cheerfulness, though exceedingly wet, weary, and dirty, as though they had been in the most delightful garden-walks. After them, some troops of horse; but, before this could be done, the most part of the enemy escaped away. We slew five or six men, took a captain and about thirty prisoners, whom we released, on coming back, to save being troubled with them. That night we returned back to Newbury; all the night being exceedingly wet and blustering, so that we had twenty-four hours' march and service, such as those that have been twenty years in services abroad, never had the like. Yet we are all well, blessed be God, only many of our horses fail us, and, by reason of it, some of our men are taken prisoners; the enemy lying, in most parts, round about us, and, with their scouts, take some of our men whose horses are tired. We are like to have a very hard service of it, if it continue out the winter, as I doubt it will. We have watched three or four nights together; but for victuals we have hitherto had enough, and never yet wanted any. I had almost forgot, we took the Lord Digby's coach and horses, and their carriages, arms, and powder; but were constrained to throw away the powder, and took the muskets; and one of them, that was slain, died with a fearful oath upon his mouth, swearing that he would see the parliament hanged before he would yield; and with that one of our dragoons shot him. Good store of pillage, that they had gotten from Marlborough, our men recovered."

In 1653 the town of Marlborough—just beginning to recover from the calamity of 1642—was almost destroyed by an accidental fire. In the course of three hours 250 houses were burnt down. The town-house, the market-house, one of the churches, and all the shops and inns were included in the ruin occasioned by this calamity. The loss was estimated at "70,000l. at the least." A general collection was made throughout the kingdom for the relief of the inhabitants under the authority of Cromwell's Privy Council, and yielded a very considerable sum. The town soon recovered its standing, and ere long totally changed its political character. Following out the principles of their townsman, Dr. Sacheverell, at the commencement of the eighteenth century the inhabitants of Marlborough became notorious for Jacobitism. With the connivance of the authorities, the bells were rung on the Pretender's birthday, and tradition still points to a summer-house in which the leader of that party used to assemble his friends and drink bumpers to "The King over the water."

In that century, however, Marlborough was more generally known by the celebrity of its Castle Inn—one of the great posting stations on the western road, and the house in which the

first Lord Chatham was confined for a considerable time by illness. As Mr. Waylen thought it necessary to refer to this detention of the great Earl, we wish he had given himself the trouble to find by facts or traditional anecdote the truth or falsehood of the remarkable story which happens just now to be under discussion amongst historical inquirers; but we are not at all sure that Mr. Waylen had even heard of it. According to the *Edinburgh Review*, while Chatham was detained at Marlborough, "footmen and grooms dressed in his livery, filled the whole inn. . . . The invalid insisted that, during his stay, all the waiters and stable-boys of the Castle should wear his livery." Lord Mahon is of opinion that this story, told by the late Lord Holland, arose from an imperfect recollection of a passage "resembling it, but really quite different," in Lord Orford's *Memoirs* (vol. ii. pp. 416 and 417), and he further doubts it, because he was told by "Mr. Thomas Grenville, almost a contemporary of that period, that the story had no foundation in fact." Now, Mr. Thomas Grenville was an honourable and trustworthy person, but what could he know of the facts, unless he had been of the party, or resident or present at Marlborough? whereas, he was a mere child of ten years of age, located in a distant part of the country. As to Walpole's statement, it seems to us to strengthen and confirm the story. Chatham, he says, "confined himself in the inn at Marlborough, still inaccessible and invisible, though surrounded by a train of domestics that occupied the whole inn, and wore the appearance of a little court. This was the more remarked, as on his setting out from Bath he had at first left most of his servants behind, and they declared they expected him back." From this it is obvious to us that a report of the strange doings at Marlborough had reached Walpole, but not the particulars; he distinctly states that "the whole inn"—one of the largest in England—was filled with "a train of domestics." Where could they have come from? Assuming, as Lord Mahon does, that they were sent for from Bath, there could be no more in the one place than in the other, and we have no comment on the Bath proceedings. Lord John Russell, in his lately published *Life of Fox* (vol. i. p. 117), re-affirms the story, and strengthens the evidence by the fact that it was told by Lord Shelburne to his son, the present Marquis of Lansdowne; and no better authority could be desired, for at that time Shelburne was almost the only person confined in by Chatham and his family, and Bowood is within ear-shot of Marlborough. After all, what is there in the story too strange for belief? Other stories of like character were current at the time; and if they were not all literally true, they must have had a general and truthful character, for that only could give them currency and piquancy. Lord Mahon must discredit all before he shakes our faith in one of the best authenticated. Here, for instance, is a wild extravagance which passed current at the hour.—

"In November 1766, when the Earl of Chatham, accompanied by forty horse, preceded by four King's messengers, and followed by seven post-chaises, drawn each by four horses, made his public entry into London, in order to assist," &c. &c.—*Pol. Rev.* vol. i. p. 353.

This, it may be said, was a political skit; but skit or not, it would have lost all point and been simply ridiculous if it had been not only untrue but unlike the truth. Here is another, and not less extraordinary, in a mere matter-of-fact letter from Edmund Burke to the Marquis of Rockingham, dated Beaconsfield, the 30th of June, 1769.—

"Before Chatham a few weeks other; he and six,"

There generation fact. W prime m driving by his servants borough that he at Beac same, bu and wal out help With come of castle, accept modern the ph of luxu place o to the i Amo may be phen M author "To Viscon piece of of the was exc and the annually that pa Wal of Gus Lord C of 'Th borough seems the tow We of this free, ev are ful he is histori Some so his curious quirer

Var Co.)— could summ and ro provin much story It is a genia reprimc rican hamo of the tea di like parent a Pa fashio she n her i trust to A folks cour of re and

"Before I conclude I ought to tell you that Lord Chatham passed by my door on Friday morning, in a jimwhiskee drawn by two horses, one before the other; he drove himself. His train was two coaches and six, with twenty servants male and female."

There is not a touch of playfulness or exaggeration in Burke's letter,—it is mere literal fact. Why, this jimwhiskee affair—a gouty, old prime minister of more than sixty years of age, driving tandem like a Cambridge soph, followed by his two carriages and six and his twenty servants—is little less absurd than the Marlborough exhibition,—and yet his friends assert that he was insane at Marlborough; whereas at Beaconsfield he was not only believed to be sane, but, as Burke says, "well and cheerful, and walked up and down stairs at the inn without help."

With railroads of course a great change has come over the spirit of Marlborough. The castle, by a happy alteration, which we will accept as a type of the general progress of modern society, after having passed through the phases of a place of defence, and a place of luxurious excess, has at length become a place of learning. The college has succeeded to the inn!

Amongst persons connected with Marlborough may be mentioned Bishop Lavington and Stephen Duck. In reference to the latter, the author mentions, that—

"To commemorate the rise of this man, Lord Viscount Palmerston, in 1734, by deed gave a small piece of land in Rushall to be applied to the benefit of the threshers of Charlton. A field for which it was exchanged in 1804 is still called Duck's Acre, and the rent of it is paid for a dinner, which is annually given on the 1st of June to the threshers of that parish."

Walter Harte, also, the author of 'The Life of Gustavus Adolphus,' and travelling tutor to Lord Chesterfield's son, and Hughes, the author of 'The Siege of Damascus,' were born at Marlborough. The celebrated Duke of Marlborough seems to have had little or no connexion with the town.

We cannot give the author, or rather editor, of this book much commendation. His style is free, even to occasional pertness; but his remarks are full of self-sufficiency, and it is palpable that he is but very imperfectly acquainted with the historical bearings of the facts he has collected. Some of his blunders are obvious, and no less so his omissions. Still his book contains some curious facts which will be useful to future inquirers.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Vara; or, the Child of Adoption. (Nisbet & Co.)—This is a story as absurd and improbable as could be found on the shelves of any library on a summer day. It is full of fine writing, affectation, and rose-coloured religion—it abounds in American provincialisms,—yet with all these drawbacks, it is much more entertaining and readable than many a story that does not lie nearly so open to criticism. It is extremely well told, and there is a pleasant genial spirit throughout. It is another American reprint, and contains incidental sketches of American city life, given with a good-natured quiet humour that looks very truthful. The description of the "Ladies Missionary" Sewing Society and tea drinking is very well done. *Vara* is the fairy-like daughter of exquisitely-refined and elegant parents, missionaries in a Pacific island, which is a Paradise of beauty. The mother had been a fashionable beauty and heiress at New York before she married and went out as a missionary; but her fortune having been squandered by an untrustworthy guardian, they send their only child to America to be adopted by some plain worthy folks who have a passion for missionaries. Of course she grows up into an angel, finds a quantity of relations, goes through the ordinary probation, and finally marries the most charming and elegant

of all the men she sees. Her father and mother come over, and they all return to the beautiful island in the Pacific—are missionaries with wonderful success—and as happy as possible to their lives' end.

The Life and Adventures of Dick Diminy. By C. J. Collins. (Collins & Ponsford.)—We have here the experiences of a conscientious little jockey,—the temptations to which his honour was exposed from the wicked arts of black-leg gentlemen, and his triumphant issue therefrom,—told in the style which is acceptable, we presume, to the readers of sporting periodicals. Indeed, in some such publication 'Dick Diminy' seems to have already appeared, to judge from Mr. Collins's Preface; and this, together, with the nature of the story, makes us willingly hand the volume over to critics in top-boots and "leathers." Be the letter-press what it may, however, the illustrations are certainly inferior.

Fern Leaves from Fanny's Port-Folio. Second Series. With Original Designs by Fred. M. Coffin. (Low & Co.)—This lady has chosen her "travelling-name" badly—for England at least. Among all green things, "fern" is one of the freshest. The name conjures up visions of woodland shadow, solitude, and sheltered, wild natural life—is discordant with all ideas of cyder-cellars, let the rivers of liquor there flow ever so tunelessly, and the gas-burners, with their shades, be ever so well out in *or-molu* and cast in clouded glass. Now, "Fanny" (whether *Mrs.* or *Miss* appeareth not in her books) does not seem to have a country bone in her body or a country hair on her head. The up-stairs, down-stairs, and back-stairs life of towns, with all its pretences and ambitious struggles, seems as well known to her as it can be to any respectable woman of average fortune. She delights in slang. A mother, with her, is "a maternal"—a man "a masculine"—and women are "feminities." She is boisterous on the subject of female shopping—nor less animated when hectoring the lords of creation, in regard to what they should put on:—"I understand," says she, "the architecture of a coat to a charm; know as quick as a flash whether 't is all right, the minute I clap my eye on it. As to vests, I call myself a connoisseur. 'Stocks' are only fit for Wall Street! Get yourself some nice silk neckties, and ask your wife, or somebody who knows something, to longitudinalize them to your jugular. Throw your coloured, embroidered, and ruffled shirt-bosoms overboard; leave your cane and cigar at home; wear a pair of neat, dark gloves; sport an immaculate pocket-handkerchief and dicky."—A "fern leaf" the above!—Nay, rather let us call it a grain of "chaff" (to review slang by slang), presented by *Bob to Bill*, and scrawled by the former on the back of an unpaid tailor's bill. Gratuitous impertinence can hardly go further than in the above passage of smart writing,—and, for the credit of America, we hope that the women of "the States" are, in this matter, agreed with the *Athenæum*.

Julie; or, Love and Duty. By Emilie Flygare Carlen. (Bentley.)—Madame Carlen holds out, as bravely as most of the sisterhood who tell their ten tales a year,—producing story after story of singularly equal quality. We have frequently adverted to the curious mixture of worldly wisdom, sentimentality, and homeliness of manners which the domestic Northern novelists display, and have wished as frequently that some Neapolitan or Venetian or Barcelona Bremer would spring up, who would show us what the Southern people do in their cool, dark, comfortless houses—how they marry their daughters,—how they order their dinners,—how they conciliate the humours that "spring eternal" in every human being, with the requirements of a fervid temperament and the privileges of a rich, gorgeous nature. After having repeated this remark and this longing—there is not much to be said about 'Julie': which merely shows, for the thousandth time, the consequences of a good, and the results of a bad, matrimonial choice—and the wild work which Woman's vanity makes of Woman's "love and duty."

Autobiography of an Indian-Army Surgeon; or, Leaves turned down from a Journal. (Bentley.)—Sundry weary experiences of life and manners, put

in print, have contributed to make us afraid of meeting two persons:—one of these is the Indian Officer, the other is the Surgeon; the two-in-one here encountered, are smart, merciless, and oppressive enough to justify the shrinkings expressed; though the 'Autobiography' is not without talent nor without picture.

John Penry, the Pilgrim Martyr, 1559-1593. By John Waddington. (Cash.)—A *Brief Memoir of the late Rev. W. Howells, &c.* By the Rev. E. Morgan, M.A. (Partridge, Oakley & Co.)—A few words will suffice to state that these small volumes of religious biography are devoted to worthies of the Principality. In both, the earnestness of intention will be found more remarkable than such literary merit as appeals to the general reader. Neither, however, is chargeable with the offences that too often impair our pleasure in works on like subjects.

Jerome Savonarola: his Life, his Preachings, his Writings, from original Documents in great part unpublished.—[*Jerome Savonarola, sa Vie, &c.*] By F. T. Perrens. 2 vols. (Paris, Hachette & Co.)—The contributions of M. Perrens to a better understanding of the character and life of Savonarola are the result rather of patient research than of historical acumen. He seems to have made the best use of his acquaintance with certain living Italian literati, especially Padre Marchese, who, in his 'History of the Convent of St. Marc,' had sketched the biography of the Florentine reformer, and expressed a desire that some one should devote himself to a complete study of this remarkable historical figure. We have recently [*Athen. No. 1348*] put forward our views of the place which may be assigned to Savonarola amongst the guiding spirits of Italy; and it will be now necessary, therefore, only to speak of the way in which M. Perrens has performed his task. The accounts known to him were in his opinion incomplete or unworthy of credit,—being either narratives composed by disciples and dealing in miracles rather than in facts, in panegyric rather than in criticism, or else hasty compilations. Towards the end of the last century a Florentine, named Modeste Rastrelli, wrote a book which may be considered a curiosity among biographies,—the object being solely to blacken the memory of Savonarola. Provoked by this attack, Father Barranti, of the Convent of St. Marc, entered into some research respecting one of the most famous men of his order, and published an apology, still esteemed in Italy, though full of errors. Since that time many studies of more or less value have appeared. But M. Perrens had better materials at his disposal,—among others some very curious documents discovered and published by P. Marchese, one of them a poem, entitled 'The Cedar of Lebanon,' written by a warm disciple of the "Prophet." In addition to these, several manuscripts were indicated to him by his Italian friends, so that he has been enabled to bring together a vast body of information,—still requiring, however, to be melted into shape by a better workman. M. Perrens, for a Frenchman, has a remarkably matter-of-fact mind. One of the most laborious of the tasks which he set himself was to go through, from beginning to end, the sermons of Savonarola, in order to throw light both on his actions and his opinions. A better plan could not have been adopted; but M. Perrens's critical power seems to have almost broken down in the tedious process. Savonarola, endeavouring to justify himself for disobeying the orders of the Pope, uses the following rhetorical artifice:—"You will say, how now, Brother, do you preach despite the commands of the Pope?—I have received no commands.—What! has not an interdict been issued?—If there have, that interdict was not addressed to me. You are mistaken: it was addressed to another person bearing my name. I learn that that person has provoked disputes and dissensions, put forward heresies, and caused many misfortunes. But he and I are not the same person; for I have done nothing of the kind." The biographer upon this gravely takes Savonarola to task for employing what he calls a "clumsy subterfuge." Nearly all his criticism is in the same tone; and although, therefore, this elaborate essay is distinguished by an industrious

and libelled,—Cæsar's barber perhaps beards Cæsar, and Christian martyrs stand for Pagan writers. The Moorish palace is a show-place for infidels, and the Prophet is derided where once it had been death to mock his name. Palace, temple, city, town, and tower have fallen to decay that we might make our rich patchwork of their shreds, and form an epitome, in fact, of all history—the Art of all time. Here we shall realize a true republican equality—not of wealth, for that is Utopian—not of talent, for Nature has refused it—not of joy or sorrow, for these come like the sun and rain and listen to no prayer,—but an equality of intellectual enjoyment. Here is a standard of taste fixed, that may be re-adjusted by no one, and that will scarcely rise higher or sink lower. Here is Praxiteles to temper our admiration of the robustness of Buonarroti,—the Renaissance richness to check Gothic meagreness,—and Egyptian majesty to heighten, by contrast, Moorish splendour. We may here learn to shun Assyrian barbarism, and yet imitate Assyrian grandeur—to blend European form and Eastern colour—to love Nature like the Goth and Art like the great thinkers of the Revival. We shall grow more tolerant even in our prejudices, more liberal in our admirations. We shall become less dogmatic, when we discover that Nature is wonderful in the balance of her gifts:—that if one mind is rich in invention of the new, another is admirable in combination of the old,—that if one man impresses power on all he does, another stamps beauty,—that one style of Art is regal, and another religious,—that one appeals to the intellect, and another to the senses,—that one is thoughtful, another exhaustless in its intricacies of fancy.

In juxtaposition with the old building in Hyde Park the new one seems like the prodigal son of a thrifty father. There is more gold lace about him, more ribbons, stars and stripes, but fewer outward signs of shrewd sense; his eye is wild, scared, and wanton; his gaze is not so steady and penetrating. He keeps up the shop, it is true, but he seems, one would think, almost ashamed of it. He looks away, and tries to appear as if he had no connexion with the counter. His ground-floor is all drawing-rooms and bijouterie: his shop is up-stairs in the bed-room—a terrible way overhead. Let us hope that his business will pay nevertheless.

The building is now water-tight, and the Courts are full. The galleries are blocking into stalls, and the four thousand hands that reared the pile are quieting one by one. We no longer hear the gay Italians warbling among the thick scaffoldings like birds in a vineyard, and no longer do bearded Gauls chant the war hymn of the South around the red brasiers where the sausages are simmering. Hearty Germans have left for their own cloud region, and rough vocalists no longer ask each other inquiringly, as they hand up the mortar, "*Was ist das Deutsches Vaterland?*"

This Sydenham Palace is what it pretends to be. It asserts loudly that it is glass and iron,—and it is glass and iron, and every one can see through it. It is as real, prosaic, and materialistic as the age in which it is reared. It does not tell you anything on a wet day of the coruscations of its noontides. On the contrary, it reports the state of nature and the weather. It shows the dull sky when the sky is dull, just as it shows the blood red flushings of its summer sunsets, when every pane turns ruby as if a vintage had been held upon the roof and the flowing grape-floods had dyed it. Thus, also, it has a poetry of its own—the poetry of fact and of nature, rather than of fantasy.

It is the poetical product of a materialistic age,—it is a realized idealism worked out in a century of reality,—it is fiction grown into fact, with a tinge of its old fabulous poetry about it. Iron and glass, beauty and fragility, utility and pleasure, fact and fancy, poetry and materialism, toil and pastime, legend and science, were not even in the earlier structure more strangely blended together to realize the dreams of a wise gardener, a visionary glass-blower, and an ecstatic iron-founder. The wide floors are now streaked and barred by the same shaped shadows that we shall see so often, and the iron network already shifts as we move into a distracting puzzle of mathematical shapes.

The transept walls are radiated with their iron beams, and the iron rigging stands out dark against the luminous roof that turns semi-opaque as the shadows shift and fleet.

The exterior is, as far as the main building goes, for the greater part completed. One wing, however, remains open to the weather, and the tanks, the reservoirs, and other appliances of the water power are still imperfect. The domed arches have slowly dilated like prismatic bubbles that a child blows into the summer air, and have gradually swollen like some rich-coloured fruit into their proper size; but as for the building and the final completion of its contemplated integrity, that, we fear, we must leave as a treat for our descendants to behold. It will be finished when the Desert is let out in building lots, and the Mer de Glace melts into a trout stream.

Let us rather admire what we have, than lament for what we have not. We have here, at least, a noble sketch of a building, the erection of which will be a feature in the history of our century. This is no brittle toy of the day to be flung away in disgust when its hour of use is past, as the goblet is from the palsied hand of the reveller. This is no house of cards built by a child to be tossed down and re-erected in an hour. It shares all the characteristics of the present state of national progress and meets many of its necessities, and could be only built by a people in peace and free from danger. The first boom of an eighteen-pounder would shiver it to atoms; a rain of bullets would leave it an attenuated skeleton, without beauty and without use. The first flame of a cannon would turn it to a heap of broken glass, and the destruction of the toil of thousands would be as complete as that of the black column of the water-spout when the lightnings burst from their cloudy lair and rend it.

There is in this structure, fragile as it may seem—more petrified air and crystallized ice, as it is—self-supporting and unbuttressed as it appears—a durability that may deride the Pyramid. Its name is already imperishable, and it is at once a beacon and a landmark of civilization. It contains little of our own Art, but we shall earn by it a reputation for its power of containing what English wealth had the power to collect, and English genius the taste to select. We can build no cathedrals, we care not for that gilded mummy of mediævalism which the exorcisms of the spirit-rappers of Art would galvanize into life—we can scoop out no Petrea, pile up no Tadmors,—but we can do what would have broken the back of Hercules and driven Mulciber to despair. We have reared a goodly pile, paved it with sunshine and hung it round with clouds,—we have endowed it with a strange power to share all the sweet changes of the seasons, and with eternal variety invested it as with a garment. We have girdled it with sunny gardens, broad terraces, and thickets of flowers. We shall one day or other make it musical with the voice of fountains, silvery and grateful to the sense as the distant babble of children.

It is a hopeful omen for our probabilities of future success in Art that this beautiful idealization of the simplest and most unpromising materials should have been erected at a time when Architecture seemed a lost art, and aspiration ran forward, stumbling because its eyes were directed backward. A necessity arose—we met it with the sternest utilitarianism; and from the pitchy darkness of the iron mine fluttered up the fairy beauty, with its humming-bird wings. Very long ago was it since the Phœnician merchants lit a fire at the foot of Mount Carmel, and from the melted nitre beside the flame ran first the glittering glass;—very long ago since Tubal-Cain forged the first sword and the first ploughshare. Glass has shed light in many chambers—has flamed in many windows; iron has wrought, too, long and hard,—but had not found their most surprising uses till to-day.

Not even the visionary Coleridge, when he fell asleep in the lone farm-house, on Exmoor, over the old brown tome of Eastern travel, ever saw such a "sunny dome" as this beside the river Alph. Chaucer, as he slumbered under the mossy boughs

at Woodstock, and beheld the house of Fame "carved of crystal stone full fetidly," looked on no rival to this building. The brave tinker of Elstow, when from his foul pallet in Bedford Gaol he gazed, as in a vision, on the Bright City beyond the dark waters, never beheld so vast a house of light as this. Day after day, for months, has the distant ploughman pointed it out to his boy as he ran after the plough;—often have the village children leaped up for joy to see the enchanted Palace glisten suddenly in the sun; and little ones been held on high to see it flash back the last rays that lingered round its crest. We see it, on a gloomy day, loom on the hill-top like the black hulk of the Ark left stranded and deserted upon Ararat,—and then growing red in a sunburst, and burning like a kindling beacon. At a distance, the traveller is uncertain whether the whole is not some fantastic cloud low upon the rising wooded slope. For thirty miles across the wooded champaign it towers a conspicuous object to the sowers of the seed and the reapers in the field, to the mower in the meadow and the lonely angler by the river and by the pool. From its terraces we look over a vast swelling prairie of wooded fields, dappled with sun and shade, from amid which spires point silently to heaven, or church towers, rising from their humble graveyards, gleam white amid the green. On the one side, a dark clump of trees, in the extreme right of the horizon, indicates the position of Sevenoaks; on the other, through the open quadrifolds of the highest gallery, we see London, breaking through the heavy smoke-cloud of its unquenched furnaces, with the Victoria Tower and St. Paul's frowning like warders above all. At our feet, Penge Wood lies tranquilly, with the silver columns of the birch and its foliage twinkling in the sun, and the oaks red with their spring buddings.

We have here the utmost poetry of the arch,—triumphal circles seeming to be rather erected for beauty than for use. Not adamant in its firmness and leopard-like in its instantaneous spring,—perfect, and yet, apparently, instantaneous,—not massy, as the Domdaniel and pre-Adamite bulk of the Colosseums, nor slender, beautiful, and strong, as the chancel arch of a Gothic cathedral. Nature is full of architectural types:—the mountain peak rears its flinty lance aloft, and the poplar jets up into a spire of shade,—the dark roof of the pine forest is upheld by a thousand columns,—the old elms are buttressed by their anchored roots, sloping, squared, and massive. But, though the sunny boughs do roof over avenues, and wild roses cling from hedge to hedge in country lanes, the real practical arch is, peculiarly, the creation of man's genius, and, of all arches, these arches of crystal are the most beautiful.

With this finest and fairest form of roofing will here be combined the colour that will be shed upon it by a climate so rich as ours in atmospheric effects. To observe these alone will be worth a visit to Penge. We shall all see and rejoice as the pale gold of morning expands into the amber of noon, or glows into the rosy burning of the western light. Fresh glimmers will spread momentarily over the crystal spaces;—they will be flecked and dimmed by the grey fleecings of cloudy dawns, dappled and latticed with the swift passage of the winged sunbeams, and barred by the deep orange of winter sunsets. All dolphin veerings, all strange blendings and contrasts, "from the rich sunset to the early star," will gratify our eyes, even if we never enter the inner doors. These walls will be smitten by the hot sun, and gently visited by the moonbeams. They will burn with the ruby of July gloamings and the perfect sapphire of July noon-days;—in spring they will shine as they do now, opaline and pearly,—in summer they will wear a transitory gold,—and in autumn be grey and steadfast. They will have alternately their silver, gold, lead and iron aspects. We have watched for long intervals the atmospheric influences,—when the clouds are lurid, inky and thunderous, the cruciform ridges of the nave and transepts cut white and crystalline against the sky, every detail of outline standing out sharp and frostily,—but as the storm breaks and the atmosphere grows blue and clear, the walls grow

more and more transparent, the outline darkens well defined against the horizon, and the full light at last shines unimpeded through.

Let us wander down the broad flight of steps guarded by the Sphinxes, that descends from Sir Joseph Paxton's tunnel out into the gardens, and lead the way along the Chatsworth terraces, and make a short cut over new-made lawns and past deep covert of azaleas all in flower, through the wild, unshaped region beyond. A course as perilous as Puck's is ours,—

Over park, over pale, through mud, through mire; a very fit preparation to the antediluvian monsters which we come to see. These have been constructed by Mr. Hawkins, from the descriptions of Cuvier and Mantell, and under the directions of Prof. Owen. They are the beings of the secondary period, when reptiles ruled the roost, and Man was not. The two *Iguanodon*s stand on an island in a tidal lake. Besides these, there are the *Megalosaurus*, the king of them all,—the *Ichthyosaurus*, or fish-like lizard, at once reptile, bird, beast and fish,—the *Plesiosaurus* and the gigantic frog, or *Labyrinthodon*, whose hand-like footsteps are found in the New Red Sandstone. This, according to the 'Vestiges,' is one of man's nearest allies,—the frog being the only animal besides man that has a calf to its leg, and it is, of course, justly proud of it. On this incontrovertible argument, therefore, the author snubs our old friend the ape, and takes the frog under his wing. The *Megalosaurus* is big as a forest full of elephants, scaly like a dragon, with the head of a gryphon and a tinge of the alligator. He has a huge pendulous pouch of a dewlap like a mammoth toad and an eye as big as a cheese-cake. On such a beast as this may crowned Demogorgon have ridden forth to welcome the exulting Titans when they met in a sort of Chartist meeting on some Greek Kennington Common and resolved unanimously to overthrow Jove. There are snakes winged like vampires; and the most harmless animal in the place looks much too like a shark trying to turn alligator to be pleasant. There is the giant Elk, whose bones are found in Irish bogs hacked with the flint axes of ancient resident landlords and the sons of Cain, and the gigantic archetype of the Tapir, who rooted up trees with his trunk and barked them with his tusk-like claws. These are the creatures that prove fairy tales to be more veracious than ancient history, and *Sindbad* and *Mandeville* to be your only reading: on such monsters the antediluvian knights tilted. This toad is swollen into a Mastodon, and his huge limbs are lapped in cumbrous piles of mail that no human lance could pierce and no axe cleave. But they are vegetarians, say the geologists, and wallowed about a day or two before the creation on vast mud banks and reedy pools till they died of repletion and short breath, like overfed aldermen. Such a monster, "weltering many a rood," did Southey's doomed of Kehama struggle with for six days and nights (we do not guarantee the story) down amid the emerald light of the chambers of the ancient kings—down, down in the subterranean city beneath the wave.

Our climate is almost the only one adapted to a structure like this Palace. In India we should be done to a turn in it in half an hour, and in one hour one could cook a chop, by barely putting it on the frizzling roof. In Italy it would be the mere erection of a hollow burning-glass,—a prison more dreadful than the *piombi* of Venice. In Scotland, with its sky of cloud and snow, this beautiful building would be a mere glass coffin, as useless as a house built of prisms,—dark within and glittering without. Here it is a trap to catch sunbeams, bright, warm, airy, apt to receive light, retain it, and impart it. Its lucid crystal is permeable by all sweet shadows and reflexions; it is iridescent, yet not dusky; and is, indeed, within and without full of what poets call "a confusion of delight."

Charles the First is to stand in the centre of the south transept, towering above camellias and "incense-bearing trees," and almost rivaling the Norfolk Island pines in height. At the Assyrian end of the nave Sir Joseph has raised a large bank of earth and tree-roots, over which convolvuli, woodbine, ground ivy, and other

parasitical plants are to creep and twine. The plants now are being distributed over the building round the red pillars and at the entrance of the Courts, and the statues look snowily from among them. The chief ornaments of the grand transept are two Norfolk Island pines, that are one day to grow on towards the light, and touch the highest roof; and the chief treasures of the outer lawn are two trees from the high ranges of California, which in their own country swell mountainously a hundred feet above the black shadows and dun-red carpeting of the soil below. Osler's crystal fountain greets us like an old friend, and seems like a necessary ornament of the kindred material in the walls; and the nave has been cleared fore and aft, after much building and unbuilding. At the corner of the transept stand two colossal statues,—one of Rubens (picturesque enough) from Antwerp, and the other of Duquesne from Dieppe. Sir Robert Peel, black and awkward, is, at present relieving guard at various places by turns, a perfect outlaw. The modern statues, that used to flock about in a frightened way and try to keep as far as possible from the antique, have at last assumed under Sir Joseph's dictatorship some reasonable composure. The fountains will neither work nor play, but the antediluvians are to be afloat by the 10th of June. Marble statues look out now from among the flowers like nymphs beside forest trees. Dr. Latham progresses fast with his stuffing, and the groups, though of course stiff, are picturesque and cleverly devised. The figures of Australians, savages, Hottentots, &c., carefully modelled by artists of talent, are to be grouped with the fruits, flowers, and wild beasts peculiar to their respective countries. We have a wild boar torn down by dogs, a lion hunt, and a leopard preying upon an antelope;—Hottentots curled in their huts, and the natives of Australasia, with their necklaces of decayed teeth and shields ornamented with the hair of their dead enemies. Above these, with his back turned, as if disgusted with the absence of the "usual leaf," rides Charles the First, much blacker than he is at Charing Cross or in history;—and in a very hollow, sepulchral, and unfinished form, in another place, rises the Hyde Park Achilles.

The colossal Bavarian Head on the high square pedestal has been placed at the south side of the central transept, where the German and English sculpture is arranged; and across the nave, on the other side, are the works of the French and Italians. The Greek and Roman vestibles are completed and cleaned; the statues placed on their pedestals, and the busts of the emperors, &c. ranged round the entrances. The Byzantine Court, with its coloured floor, is also finished; the Mediaeval hastens on; and the restorations from Wells Cathedral are nearly terminated. The works of Michael Angelo are all arranged in order in the Italian Court; and the figures lie as they should do on the Medicean tombs. The Assyrian Court hangs fire;—and the German Gothic Court will also probably be not perfect for the opening; but its great arch from Nuremberg, and the fantastic figures dancing on the cornice, will attract attention. In various parts of the transept the Runic Crosses from Ireland will be erected; and the effigies of the Crusaders from the Temple sleep well in various nooks. Amongst other ornaments of the transept will ultimately be the Choragic monument of Lycurgus, the Farnese Hercules, the horses of the Monte Cavallo, and the colossal statue of Flora.

The seven Industrial Courts proceed apace; but the French will unfortunately be for some time a mere temporary erection. The façades of the Courts are of the most varied design: some iron, Gothic; others iron and painted glass, arabesque and Renaissance. Not more than one or two of them will, we think, be the foundation of a new order of architecture. The Stationers' Court, the Birmingham Court, and the Sheffield Court, on one side, are far advanced; on the other side of the nave is the Court of Musical Instruments, adjoining the Natural History and Horticultural Department. Above the arches of the inclosures are panels for reliefs, and circular spaces for medallions of celebrated composers and musicians. Per-

haps the most originally designed Court is that destined to contain woollen goods,—which stands next to the Printed Goods Court. It has a covered ceiling; and a sort of square tower, with stalls before the front entrance. The flooring is fast progressing; the tessellations of the Pompeian Court are down, the marbles of the Renaissance, and the jaspers and mosaics of the Alhambra.

If Sydenham Palace should answer—which we would not take upon ourselves to affirm—glass palaces may spring up in the provinces in a few years as numerous as melon frames. If this succeed, there can be no reason why public museums, libraries, flower-shows, &c. should not all be carried on under one great roof, of a cheap, durable, and beautiful material, quickly erected and quickly removed.

EXPEDITION TO THE NIGER AND ASCENT OF THE CHADDA.

In the last number of your Journal I read with interest a general sketch of the recent progress of the enterprising travellers, Barth and Vogel, as given by their correspondent, and was specially gratified by Mr. Petermann's account of Dr. Vogel's determination of the true altitude of Lake Chad above the level of the sea. I was further glad to see, that, in reference to the new Expedition to the Chadda, which has just departed, Mr. Petermann described the structure and capacity of the new flat-bottomed steam-vessel, the *Ploiad*, destined to ascend that river, and also dwell on the sagacity and skill of Mr. M'Gregor Laird and his brother, who planned and built that vessel,—on the merits of Capt. Beccroft, the leader, and the scientific gentlemen associated with him, as well as on the suitability of the crew, and the well-defined objects to be attained.

To my regret, however, this long notice does not contain any allusion whatever to the unceasing efforts made in this very cause, during upwards of two years, by the Royal Geographical Society, whether in originating the Expedition, or in assisting Her Majesty's Government towards its completion. Having been President of that Society when the scheme was first brought forward, and having since, at the request of the Government, taken an active part in maturing it, I beg, therefore, to make the following statement, in explanation of points, with some of which Mr. Petermann seems to have been unacquainted.

It is well known to geographers, that Mr. M'Gregor Laird, who has done so much to promote an advantageous intercourse with Central Africa, has himself ascended this river Chadda for a certain distance, and also that he entered, some time ago, into a spirited and risky contract with the Government for the construction of vessels adequate to ascend any of the African streams. Under these circumstances, Lieut. Lyons M'Leod, R.N., who had served during five years on the African coast, and who was put into communication with Mr. M'Gregor Laird, brought before the Council of the Geographical Society a plan for the ascent of the Niger,—in doing which he proposed to carry upon the chief steamer a steam-launch, divided in two parts when not in use,—and capable, when put together, of being used as a simple long boat, when steam was no longer required. This projector further laid before us the bold proposal to transport such boat from the higher portion of the Niger above the rapids, across the countries extending to the Gambia, and there re-embarking, to descend the last-named river to the British settlements. Upon examination, and chiefly through the scrutiny of a committee, consisting of Admiral Sir F. Beaufort, Capt. Fitz-Roy, R.N., and Lieut. Raper, R.N., this extensive project was never really entertained. As soon, however, as it was modified and reduced to the useful plan insisted on by my gallant friend Admiral Beaufort, of accomplishing one good reconnaissance of the Chadda, in the rainy season (the healthiest period), the Government took a more lively interest in it.

Seeing the natural benefits which might flow from such an exploration, the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester also sent in a recommendation memorial to the then Government, and as President of the Geographical Society I was ap-

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plied to thereon by the Earl of Derby,—his Lordship being willing under certain provisos to sanction the research.

For a time several events (including the withdrawal of the proposed commander, Lieutenant M'Leod) seemed to have thrown the scheme into abeyance; though, in reality, measures were always in progress to render the Expedition that into which it has ultimately ripened.

Anxious to promote the object as brought under the notice of the Geographical Society, the Earl of Clarendon, after consultation with Sir J. Graham, approved of the general view; and thereon Sir F. Beaufort and myself were desired to draw up a plan for the organization and conduct of the Expedition. The proposals of Mr. M'Gregor Laird relating to the build, size, and capabilities of the steamer were duly considered, her power was increased, and the boats described in the notice in the *Athenæum* were specified by the veteran hydrographer. We further strongly advocated the propriety of employing that trustworthy and effective public servant—the African traveller—Mr. Consul Becroft as leader; we recommended two young medical naval officers, Drs. Baikie and Brown, selected by Sir John Richardson, under the approval of Sir W. Burnett; whilst Mr. M'Gregor Laird contracted to have the vessel ready in May for the service of the Government, on his receiving a stipulated sum;—it being settled that, in order to avoid the risk to lives of Europeans, the crew should be exclusively composed of natives.

When the period for the departure of the Expedition approached, one of the scientific officers, Dr. Brown, having been sent on duty to the Baltic, Lord Clarendon filled up the vacancy by the appointment of a zealous young ethnographer, Dr. Bleek, in whom the Chevalier Bunsen and myself took an interest; and finally, by desire of the Admiralty, I drew up a set of instructions to assist Dr. Baikie in his geological researches, obtaining a few hints on natural history from Professor E. Forbes,—whilst Dr. R. G. Latham was so good as to contribute, at my request, directions for the guidance of Dr. Bleek's inquiries into the peculiarities of the natives and their languages. It is also to be noted that Col. Sabine instructed Dr. Baikie in the use of the dipping-needle.

Whatever, therefore, may be the result of the Expedition, which has sailed with full directions from the Admiralty, the public will see that every precaution has been taken to secure success; and in respect to the health of the two scientific men, any fears which might have been entertained have been dissipated by their having been placed in communication with Dr. Daniell, who having resided seventeen years in those climates, has recently returned from the Gambia in perfect health. If the Pleiad, commanded by Mr. Consul Becroft, and manned by a seasoned Black crew, should open out new sources of traffic with the interior of Africa, and thus give another death-blow to the slave trade, Her Majesty's Government will on that score alone have well merited the thanks of the country; whilst we may rejoice in possessing a man like Mr. M'Gregor Laird capable of rapidly preparing such an armament. And, if Science is sure to gain by an accurate determination of many phenomena in natural history and physics, let me say that no one will rejoice more than myself, if this adventure should bring the explorers (as Mr. Petermann suggests) into communication with the meritorious travellers, Barth and Vogel, to whom doubtless the highest geographical honours will be awarded when the results of their arduous missions are sufficiently ascertained.

Yours, &c. RODERICK I. MURCHISON.

16, Belgrave Square, May 29.

EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.

FULL accounts, both from Dr. Vogel and Dr. Barth, have come to hand during the last week. Those of the former reach up to the 20th of February, and have consequently taken only about three months to travel from Kuka to London, while Dr. Barth's letters are of an old date,—namely from Sakatu and Wurno, 4th of April to the 6th of May, 1853, written before he set out

for Timbuktu, and forwarded, as it appears, by way of Ghat.

The present communications from Dr. Barth fill up part of the gap left between his previous letters and those from Timbuktu. According to the preceding letters, dated the 6th of March, 1853, he was then still at Kasha (more correctly Katsena), waiting for an escort to accompany him to Sakatu (or more correctly Sokoto). Owing to the war between the empire of Sokoto and the Pagan countries of Guber and Mariadi, he was detained in Katsena till the 21st of March; and for the same reason he was compelled to take a circuitous southerly route, in order to avoid the hostile armies. About midway between Katsena and Sokoto, he reached the town of Sansanneh Aysa, situated on the eastern border of the dangerous wilderness of Gundumi. This much-dreaded district Dr. Barth, after his daring manner, crossed in an uninterrupted and forced march of twenty-six hours; and safely emerged from it on the 1st of April, near the village of Gadasu, about thirty miles E.N.E. from Sokoto.

"Here it was," says Dr. Barth, "that I met the powerful Fellan Emperor Aliyu, son of Bello. He was encamped in that vicinity in order to collect his troops and hasten on to the province of Zanzara, against which the chiefs of Guber and Mariadi had marched with a considerable force. Soon after I had pitched my tent, Aliyu having been informed of my arrival, sent me a handsome present, consisting of a bullock, four sheep, and a great quantity of rice; and immediately after, another messenger came to me with an invitation to a private audience by the Emperor the same evening. I had a most cordial reception,—Aliyu shaking hands with me and expressing his delight that I had at length come to see him, he having followed our steps for upwards of two years. He had duly received the letter I addressed to him while at Aghadez (in 1851), and had been anxiously expecting our visit. He at once granted my two principal requests:—namely, security for English merchants within the Fellata dominions, and my proceeding to Timbuktu, as well as my exploring Adamaua and others of the Fellata dominions after my return thence.

"The next following morning I had another audience with Aliyu, when I delivered my presents, which he thankfully accepted,—a pair of pistols in particular, richly ornamented with silver, gave him real delight. Afterwards, he addressed a letter to the Queen of England, sealed with his Imperial seal, purporting to grant all possible security to English merchants,—but as it contained no sufficient specifications, I rejected it. He was kind enough, though, on the point of departure, to have another letter written, containing all the specifications I had requested; and this letter, I hope, will entirely satisfy the British Government as well as the public. In addition to this, he sent me 100,000 cowries to defray my expenses during his absence in the campaign, which he promised should not be long."

After this gratifying meeting with Aliyu, the present ruler of the extensive dominions of the Fellatas, whose friendship Dr. Barth had been so anxious to obtain, the latter moved on to Wurno, about ten miles W.N.W. from Gadasu; and there took up his quarters in the house of the galadima, or prime-minister of the Emir.

Wurno, situated fifteen geographical miles north-east of Sokoto, though even its name was hitherto unknown, is at present a more important town than Sokoto itself, as being the residence of the Fellata Emperor. It is quite a new town, having been founded by Bello in 1831, and lies on a gentle eminence in a bend of the river Rima, which here flows towards Sokoto. It contains at present 12,000 to 13,000 souls,—among which are the most opulent inhabitants of Sokoto, who left that town when Wurno was founded. As to the market, however, that of Sokoto is still superior to that of Wurno, and forms one of the best provided markets in all Central Africa. As to the number of inhabitants, Sokoto is also much above Wurno,—still possessing as it does 20,000 to 22,000 souls.

At Wurno, Dr. Barth had his head-quarters for

upwards of a month, and was partly occupied with bringing up his journals, writing despatches and letters, and collecting information of all kinds,—partly with excursions to Sokoto and in other directions. Most of the Mallams or learned men had gone with the army, but for their absence he was indemnified by many very interesting manuscript books and documents which he met with, and which contained much valuable information, particularly those written by Bello.

Sokoto forms nearly a regular square, and has eight gates (not twelve, as formerly supposed). Dr. Barth found the house of the gedado, Clapperton's old friend, who died only two years previously; while that of the Sultan Bello was almost in ruins. The best inhabited quarter of the town, at present, is that round the large residence of Hammidu, the valiant son of Atiku, the brother and successor of Bello, during whose reign the roads were so safe that a single traveller could go from Sokoto to Kano without the least danger, whereas they have since become so insecure that almost all communications with Katsena and Kano have ceased, and the Arab traders have discontinued their visits,—so much so, that, at present, not a single Arab lives either at Sokoto or Wurno:—the commerce of those places with the Mediterranean shores is now in the hands of the people of Air and Ghat, who arrive annually with the large salt caravans of the Itésan and Kelgeres. Sokoto has a mixed population, the Zoromaua forming the chief portion of the inhabitants; they are, unlike the tribes of pure Pullo or Fellan origin, very industrious, and are excellent workmen in leather, iron, and gebbega or cotton-stripes. The articles of iron made at Sokoto are the best in all Sudan; and Barth purchased some specimens of beautiful workmanship. The Zoromaua are the principal inhabitants of the town, while the Syllebaua, a very interesting tribe, different from, but united with the Fellates from time immemorial, inhabit the villages round the town. There are, also, a great many Nyfi (or Nufi) and Yaria (or Yoriba), people living in Sokoto.

The country in the vicinity of Wurno and Sokoto consists of sandstone formation,—the elevated plains being chiefly cultivated with dhurra, while the faddamas or valleys, which are greatly inundated during a portion of the year, form excellent ground for the cultivation of rice and cotton, besides which *régo*, a large palatable root, is extensively grown. The country in the immediate vicinity of Wurno is very bare of trees; but in other parts there are plenty of doom trees, *karna*, tamarind, and *gonda*.

Dr. Barth has sent home a detailed account and map of the whole region, extending from Kano and Katsena in the east to the Kowara in the west, and from Guber in the north to Yauri and Zaria in the south. This extensive region consists almost wholly of the two provinces Zanzara and Kebbi, both belonging to the Fellatas,—the former occupying the eastern, the latter the western half. Zanzara, which extends some thirty miles beyond Sokoto on the west, has suffered greatly under repeated wars. Kebbi, with the capital Gando, and extending to the Kowara, is a most fertile, well watered, and populous region, with innumerable large towns and villages. A narrow strip of land on both sides of the Kowara, about 150 miles south-west from Sokoto, and about 100 miles north-west from Yauri, forms the interesting country of Dindina, belonging to a tribe of the Tuaricks, and possessed by them for a long period; its inhabitants seem to be of a superior degree of civilization and industry. But as these various regions have been more fully explored by Dr. Barth on his way to Timbuktu, a more detailed description seems unnecessary on this occasion; and I will only quote some interesting remarks respecting the Doctor's system of *régimes* and way of living, under date the 3rd of May:—"I am happy to say that I hope to be able to start in two or three days for the west, provided with letters of recommendation from Aliyu, and an escort as far as the River Kowara (or rather Isha, as it is called in this portion of its course). All of us enjoy the best of health and spirits, and the state of my means is also satisfactory,—especially if my

hope of finding some relief at Timbuktú should be realized. No doubt we shall start for a rainy journey; but I have no fear of this, after having accomplished my explorations in Adamaoua as well as in Bagirmi during the rainy season without danger. Those who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with this part of the world must not shun the rains, for then only it is that the richness and magnificence of the country—in other seasons dry and bare—unfolds itself. At present the heat amounts to 108° and 111° of Fahrenheit in the middle of the day. My little party is provided with straw hats, which are excellent, but only when worn over *shashia* and a large turban. My health is excellent, being kept up with coffee, in which, thank God, I am still able to indulge; tamarind-water is also a capital beverage,—without comparison a thousand times better than lemonade or any other that can be had here. When I feel a little sick, I add to the tamarind an onion, a strong dose of black pepper, and, when I can procure it, a little honey,—this forming the most useful medicinal drink in these countries, and one that cannot be too much recommended to travellers in this quarter."

Thus far Dr. Barth. It is gratifying to learn from his letters now received what friends and resources he has to fall back upon on his return from Timbuktú. The letters despatched from two subsequent places on his journey to that city may still be expected, as well as fresh communications announcing his safe return may, it is hoped, soon come to hand.

As to Dr. Vogel,—his arrival at Lake Tsad was already announced in a few hasty lines, under date of the 3rd of January. He had subsequently reached Kuka, and there established his headquarters for the present. He had been kindly received by the new Sultan; who was daily furnishing him with abundant supplies of provisions, and had promised him every assistance for his future proceedings. The late revolution, by which the Sultan Amur lost the throne, and the Vizir, Haj Beshir, his head, occurred in November last. It seems that the Vizir, an Arab, had gradually usurped all power, and left the Sultan only nominally the ruler of the empire. The latter had always been a weak man,—and was only esteemed for his piety. The conduct of the Vizir towards the Sultan's brothers and other relatives becoming more and more overbearing, a quarrel ensued at last between the former and Abd el Rahman, the Sultan's eldest brother; and when the latter took to flight into the country, he was even pursued by Haj Beshir. It was then that Abd el Rahman collected his followers around him, and raised the standard of revolt; and as he was the chief commander of the Bornuese army, he succeeded in gaining over the troops. The Vizir was worsted and compelled to return to Kuka, whence he attempted to save his life and the vast sums he had accumulated by a sudden retreat into Sudan, taking with him seven camels laden with money and goods. The swollen rivers, however, obstructed his passage; and he was brought back to Kuka and executed, leaving eighty sons and fifty daughters to mourn over his loss, and the loss of his vast fortune. When his house was plundered after his retreat, there were still found 3,000 bur-nouses and 40,000 dollars in cash. It is much to be regretted that during this revolution the Sherif el Fazi, of Zinder, was likewise killed. He was the agent of Dr. Barth for the transmission of letters and goods to him and from him; and it is much feared that effects and papers belonging to that traveller have been lost. Dr. Vogel had as yet not heard from him,—and was unacquainted with the fact of his having reached Timbuktú.

Among the various results of Dr. Vogel's scientific labours transmitted on this occasion, his astronomical observations to fix the position of Kuka is of the highest importance. For when the three co-ordinates—latitude, longitude, and elevation—of this great central point of Africa have been determined with definite exactitude, we possess a beacon by which all other researches respecting Central Africa which have been collected up to the present time, and the various journeys and itineraries which have been performed in that region,

will be rectified and fixed upon the map. Dr. Vogel is the first professional astronomer of acknowledged talent who has undertaken a journey to Central Africa; and so little reliance was placed on the observations of his predecessors,—even so justly celebrated travellers as Clapperton and Denham,—by writers on African geography, that every one seems to have considered himself perfectly justified in improving upon them and shifting them about *ad libitum*, hundreds of miles, to the east or west. Thus, Capt. W. Allen, as will be seen in the following table, in his essay on the Yeu and Chadda, places Kuka some 130 miles more to the westward, while Mr. MacQueen and Prof. Berghaus assign a position to it 50 to 60 miles more to the eastward,—thus creating an irreconcilable difference of about 200 miles.—

Assumed Longitude of Kuka, East from Greenwich.

Clapperton and Denham	14° 30'
Allen (Journ. R. Geog. Soc. vol. viii.) ...	12° 34'
MacQueen (Map of 1843)	15° 20'
Berghaus (Geographisches Jahrbuch, 1850) ..	15° 18'

The result of Dr. Overweg's astronomical observations of Lake Tsad, backed by the opinion of Prof. Encke, clearly indicated that Clapperton and Denham's position was too far to the east, but left the precise distance undetermined. It was reserved for Dr. Vogel to solve this *vecata questio*, which, for one of his age (22 years), is no small merit. According to him, the position of Kuka is as follows:—12° 55' 14" latitude N.,—13° 22' longitude E. from Greenwich.—Elevation above the level of the sea, 900 feet, 50 feet above Lake Tsad.—Magnetic variation, January 20, 1854, 14° 3' 2" W.,—magnetic inclination, 13° 6' 8".

The observations were made at the "English House, nearly in the middle of the town," and Dr. Vogel says he can guarantee the correctness of the latitude to 5" and the longitude to 2" or 3" (that is, 2 or 3 English miles); the latter is reduced from 40 Lunars, which only form a portion of those taken, and after he has been able to reduce them all, the uncertainty in the longitude will not exceed half-a-mile. All Dr. Vogel's longitudes are determined by Lunars, as he found that the chronometers (pocket-chronometers), from travelling on camels, could not be implicitly relied on. Owing to the absence of simultaneous barometric observations made at the level of the sea, the altitudes may be assumed to be correct to within 30 or 50 feet at most. It will be seen that the position of Kuka is about 80 English miles more to the west than that assumed from Clapperton and Denham's observations, and it may be added that all their other positions, as far north as Tegerry (south of Murzuk), are likewise too far to the east.

As to the general elevation of the route travelled by Dr. Vogel, from Murzuk to Lake Tsad (and identical in the main with that of Oudney, Clapperton and Denham), it gradually rises at first, as far as 22° 36' north latitude, where, at the Pass of El Wahr, it attains 2,050 feet, with the highest summits of the surrounding hills 2,400 and 2,500 feet. It thence gradually descends, till, at the saltworks of Bilma, it does not exceed 1,000 feet. To the south of this, at Dibia, an inconsiderable ridge of 1,300 feet is crossed, and at Aghadem the elevation is again 1,000 feet. The desert of Tintúma is 970 feet, and the Wells of Beer Kashiferi 920 feet. Between the latter point and Lake Tsad intervenes a slightly elevated tract of land about 40 miles in width, attaining 1,100 feet.

Respecting the botanical features of the country, Dr. Vogel was surprised to find, among other plants, the *Picus elatica*, the tree that furnishes the caoutchouc, inasmuch as it was not noticed by any previous traveller. It grows in considerable quantities in Bornu; but the inhabitants are not acquainted with the nature and use of the product it bears. Dr. Vogel was preparing collections of natural history, maps and despatches to be sent with the great caravan which leaves Bornu in the latter end of the present month (May). For his next excursions he had planned:—1, the exploration and survey of Lake Tsad; 2, journey to Yola and exploration of the River Benueh; 3, journey

* See also his 'Geographical Survey of Africa, 1840,' p. 210:—"Kouka at least a degree more to the eastward than the point where it has been hitherto placed."

to Kaném and the Bahr el Ghazal. His health and spirits, as well as that of his companions, the two sappers and miners, were in the best condition. AUGUSTUS PETERMANN.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

OUR readers may be reminded that the second of the series of Flower Shows takes place to-day at Chiswick,—instead of next Saturday, as was originally advertised. To-day Nature has her way—next week Art.

This evening Lord Rosse will receive, for the third time this season, the Fellows of the Royal Society, and such other persons distinguished in science, literature and fashion as are usually invited to Connaught Place.

Semi-public receptions have been more than commonly frequent during the week. On Tuesday, the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers received at Great George Street. On Wednesday, Earl de Grey entertained the Royal Institute of Architects. On Thursday, Lord Lonsborough, as President of the Numismatic Society of London, was to have held a *Soirée* at Carlton House Terrace, but was obliged to postpone it in consequence of a sudden domestic calamity. The series is worthily completed by the reception, this evening, as already announced, by Lord Rosse.

We understand that the Earl of Rosse, who by his scientific attainments has conferred additional lustre on the Royal Society, by acting as its President since 1848, when he succeeded the late Marquis of Northampton, will resign his office at the ensuing anniversary of the Society in November next; and that Lord Wrottesley, who enjoys a very extensive astronomical reputation, and has already acted as one of the Society's Vice-Presidents, will be put in nomination as Lord Rosse's successor.

Holiday makers and pleasure seekers may like to be reminded on the eve of Whitsuntide of those places of amusement open in London, which, addressing the imagination and the reason as well as eye and ear, have a right to rank among our select educational means. Among these are pictorial exhibitions and illustrated lectures, such as Mr. Albert Smith's *Mont Blanc*—Mr. Kenny's *Constantinople and the War*—Herr Reichardt's *Cyclorama of the Tyrol*—the Gallery of Illustration in Regent Street, to which a view of *Odesa* has now been added—Mr. Friend's *Canada*—and the *Views of Naples and Pompeii* in Albany Street. Of Exhibitions which are pictorial only, Mr. Burford's *Constantinople* carries off the crown for its fine effects as a picture and for its close connexion with events. The same artist's *Berlin* and also his *Bernese Alps*, though less striking than Constantinople, are pictures to be seen. With a wider scope in the mode of appeal to pleasure seekers, and with the means of addressing itself to all the senses, is the Polytechnic in Regent Street. In addition to its large and interesting collection of scientific apparatus, it has its lecture 'On the Chemistry of Daily Life' for the morning, its illustrations of 'Paper Decorations' for the afternoon, and its explanatory discourse on 'Electricity and the Electric Light' in the evening. It has also pressed Art as well as Science into the public service. It gives a series of Views of the Seat of War and of scenes connected with it:—making altogether one of the pleasantest of intellectual Exhibitions in London. In this summary, we must not omit to mention *Madame Tussaud's Exhibition* in Baker Street; in which the several illustrations of the time are visibly represented,—Mr. Wyld's *Great Globe* in Leicester Square,—the Panopticon in the same locality,—Dr. Kahn's Museum in Piccadilly,—and the Colosseum in Regent's Park. Here is a goodly list of sights:— and this, it will be seen, does not include concert-halls, theatres, and picture galleries,—of which latter alone there are open no less than six,—namely, the Royal Academy, the British Institution, the Gallery of German Art, the Exhibition of Modern French Paintings, the Society of Painters in Water Colours, and the New Society of Painters in Water Colours.

Mr. W. J. Hamilton has been elected President

of the Geological Society, in the room of Prof. Forbes. Mr. Macaulay has been elected President of the Edinburgh Philosophical Society, in the room of the late Prof. Wilson.

M. S. de Sacy and M. Dupauloup, Bishop of Orleans, have been elected Members of the French Academy.

From Paris we hear of the death of M. de Saint-Bresson, Hon. Member of the Academy of Inscriptions. M. Saint-Bresson was the successor of Cuvier in the Academy.

A Correspondent in Paris informs us, that all preliminary arrangements have now been concluded with the Imperial Government for the official organ of the Exhibition of 1855. The original plan has been extended, and the new paper will appear daily, under the title of *Le Palais de l'Industrie: Moniteur du Commerce*. Its columns will be devoted to the interests of manufacturers, agriculturists, and railway enterprises; it will be the official reporter of prices in the various French markets; and its politics will be confined to those public questions which affect commerce. Originally the Government intended only a weekly illustrated paper devoted exclusively to the Crystal Palace; but seeing that this Palace is to be a permanent building, and that the commercial classes required some authoritative organ, it was decided that the opening of the Exhibition of 1855 would be a good opportunity for the establishment of an industrial *Moniteur*. Part of *Le Palais de l'Industrie* will be printed in English, for the benefit of English exhibitors.

We have now before us the Bill to incorporate the Guild of Literature and Art, as finally amended in committee. The words "elected members," to which we lately drew attention as still leaving it doubtful whether the proposed literary corporation was, or was not, to be open to all followers of literature as a profession, no longer appear in the draft. That part of the case, therefore, together with all arguments, suspicions, and suggestions which belonged to it, are at an end. So far as words go, the Guild is now a free society. So far, all interests are satisfied and all opinions conciliated. By their simple, forthright course, the friends of the Guild have made capital; and the satisfaction of the literary public on this point is of much deeper interest, we should think, to the Council than the fact of their having obtained an act to "enable them to hold land,"—the use of which we do not clearly see, as we assume that the old project of a range of almshouses has been, or will be, rejected. What will the Guild do next?

The New York papers bring us a few items of literary intelligence. We read that Col. Burton is about to publish a work under the title 'Thirty Years in the United States Senate,' of which report has many piquant things to say.—The Messrs. Appleton are engaged on a new edition of Bryant's Poems, to be printed under the supervision of the author, and to be illustrated in the finest style of modern Art. They also have in preparation a less costly edition in two volumes.—Dr. T. W. Parsons, of Boston, who, a few years since, made a translation of the first ten cantos of Dante's 'Inferno,' is about publishing a new poem of considerable length, which his critical friends speak well of.—'The Life and Correspondence of Fisher Ames,' extracts from which have appeared from time to time in the *Evening Post* during the past year, is to be published in June, in two volumes.

The New York Mercantile Library Association has purchased the Astor Place Opera House—one of the best buildings in New York—and converted it into a library. The building, together with such alterations as are needed to fit it for the new purpose, will cost 246,000 dollars; and when completed will contain 120,000 volumes.

The sale of books of Early Voyages and Travels, chiefly relating to America, by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, closed on Monday. It is seldom that a collection so valuable is brought to the hammer; and the care bestowed on the Catalogue by the auctioneers does them much credit. The following list will show that the books brought fair prices. A *Balthasar de Medina* (Mexico, 1632), a fine copy on vellum, brought 10*l.*—Barros y Conto, 'Decades in Asia,' a very rare work, 19*l.* 15*s.*—Raymond Bré-

ton's 'Carribee Grammar,' 12*l.*—Cushman's 'Sermon preached at Plimmoth,' the earliest printed sermon preached in New England, 11*l.*—Davis's 'The World's Hydrographical Description,' black letter, 8*l.*—Eliot's 'Christian Commonwealth,' a book condemned by the Council of Massachusetts, in 1660, as "full of seditious principles and notions," 5*l.* 12*s.*—Fernandez's 'Historia del Peru,' 11*l.* 18*s.*—Hubbard's 'Present State of New England,' (1677), 5*l.*—Hull's 'Description and Draught of a new invented Machine for carrying Vessels or Ships out of or into any Harbour, Port, or River against Wind and Tide,' a rare and interesting piece, 6*l.* 5*s.* The chief manuscripts dispersed at this sale were—A Collection of Bulls relating to the Indies, 1493 to 1616, from Lord Kingsborough's library, 10*l.*—various documents of E. Las Casas,—a Memorial addressed to Charles the Fifth by Diego Columbus, son of the great Admiral, in which he offers his aid, under conditions, to Las Casas in carrying out his benevolent views, 11*l.*—an autograph of Hernando Cortez, 16*l.* 10*s.*—the original 'Journal to the North-East,' by Capt. L. Fox, 18*l.* The gem of the collection was an unpublished work by Hakluyt, from the library of Lord Valentia, entitled 'A particular Discourse concerning the greatesse necessitie and manifold comodities that are like to growe to this Realme of Englande by the Westerne Discoveries lately attempted; written in the year 1584, by Richard Hakluyt, of Oxforde, at the requeste and direction of the right worshipfull Mr. Walter Raghley, nowe Knight, before the comynge home of his Twoo Barkes; and is devided into xxi chapters, the titles whereof followe in the nexte leafe.' The manuscript is in large folio. The following note, pencilled on the fly-leaf, is believed to be in Lord Valentia's hand:—"This unpublished manuscript of Hakluyt's is extremely curious. I procured it from the family of Sir Peter Thomson. The editors of the last edition would have given any money for it, had it been known to have existed."—It sold for 44*l.*

In December last, we stated that the Royal Society had requested the Committee at Lloyd's to procure from their agents in Norway specimens of the bottles used by the Norwegians as floats for their fishing nets, in order to compare them with the bottle found on the Siberian coast, which was forwarded to the Admiralty by our late Minister at that capital. Three specimens of the bottles in question have just been received by the Royal Society from Lloyd's, and they may be said to be precisely like the bottle already received, differing only in colour and one or two other slight features. Thus, there is an end to all conjectures respecting the bottle in question having been thrown overboard from Sir John Franklin's ships; but it is not a little curious that, although, according to Lloyd's agents at Drontheim, bottles have been used by the Norwegian fishermen as floats, for ten years, the fact should have remained unknown to the Admiralty and the merchants of London.

We notice as an odd and unexpected instance of the alliance of France and England, that the chants 'God save the Queen' and 'Rule Britannia' are henceforth to form part of the ordinary repertory of the French military bands. How are we to return the compliment? Are we to sing the *Marsellaise*—the *Parisienne*—*Mourir pour la Patrie*—or *Partant pour la Syrie*? And who is to assure us that in our innocent desire to do honour to France we shall not wound some prejudice—stir up some hostility—of those who have been, are, or will be, the rulers of our very ingenious and mercenary friends?

We read in the *Publishers' Circular*,—"The long-talked of scarcity of paper seems now to have assumed the appearance of an admitted and alarming fact. The proprietors of a leading newspaper have within the last few days advertised an offer of a premium of 1,000*l.* towards the development of a new cheap material. It is to be hoped that one effect of this scarcity may be, a salutary check to the reckless issues of rival cheap reprints of American and other non-copyright books. Daily proofs of their mischief are being afforded by the failure not only of each speculation itself, but one after the other of nearly every one engaged in them;

therefore, it may be argued that it is an evil which will cure itself. Taking the lowest ground, however, we wish more courtesy could be observed with publishers than to reprint upon each other. Our Transatlantic brethren set us an example in this respect. Although there is no protection to an English book in the United States, it may be observed—it is never reprinted by two publishers."

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Trafalgar Square.—THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY IS NOW OPEN.—Admission (from 8 till 7 o'clock, 1*l.*; Catalogue, 1*l.*) JOHN PRESIDENT KNIGHT, R.A. Secretary.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—THE GALLERY, with a Collection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS and DECEASED BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN daily, from 10 to 6.—Admission, 1*l.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 4, Pall Mall East.—Admission, 1*l.* Catalogue, 6*d.* JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 13, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, daily, from 9 till dusk.—Admission, 1*l.* JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

GALLERY OF GERMAN PAINTINGS.—THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF MODERN GERMAN MASTERS IS NOW OPEN daily, from 9 a.m. till dusk.—Admission, 1*l.*—Gallery, 105, New Bond Street, next door to the Clarence.

FRENCH EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.—THE FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS IS NOW OPEN at the Gallery, 10, Pall Mall, opposite the Opera Colonnade, from 10 to 6 daily.—Admission, 1*l.*; Catalogue, 6*d.*

COLOSSEUM, Regent's Park.—Admission, 1*l.*—The original PANORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY is exhibited daily, from half-past Ten till Five. Museum of Sculpture, Consecrations, Swiss Goldens, &c. The extraordinary PANORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT, every Evening from Seven till Ten. Music from Two till Five, and during the Evening—CYCLOPAMA, Albany Street, is NOW OPEN, with a magnificent panorama of NAPIER exhibiting the great ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS and DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII, A.D. 79; with the present state of the Ruined City. These Views have been long in preparation, and will be exhibited with all the resources of this vast Establishment. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock.—Admission, 1*l.*; Reserved Seats, 2*l.*

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent Street.—A new picture of SEBASTOPOL, with all its fortifications, from the Admiralty drawing, by Lieut. Montague O'Reilly, of H.M.S. Retribution, and SILISTRIA are now added to the DIORAMA of the DANUBE and BLACK SEA.—Daily, at Three and Eight.—Admission, 1*l.*, 2*l.*, and 3*l.*

Mr. FRIEND'S Grand Moving Diorama of CANADA, the UNITED STATES, NIAGARA, and the St. LAWRENCE, with original Songs, Glee, and Choruses, forming the most beautiful entertainment in existence. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. Evening excepted. NEXT the POLYTECHNIC, Regent Street.—Admission, 1*l.* and 2*l.*; Reserved Seats, 3*l.*; Boxes, 15*l.*

HER MAJESTY having graciously intimated her intention of honouring with her presence the OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE on SATURDAY, the 10th of JUNE, the Directors beg to announce that, with the exception of those specially invited to take part in the ceremony, NONE BUT SEASON TICKET HOLDERS will be ADMITTED. G. GROVE, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE SEASON TICKETS, the HOLDERS of which will ALONE be ADMITTED to the OPENING CEREMONY on the 10th of June next, may be obtained on the following terms:—

Single Season Tickets £3 2 0 each.
Ditto, including Railway Conveyance from London Bridge to the Palace and back . . . 4 4 0 each.

Family Season Tickets, with or without Railway Conveyance, at a reduction from the above price, in proportion to the number of Tickets taken. These Tickets will be admissible on all occasions when the Palace and Park are open to the public, until the 30th of April, 1855.

Tickets, including Railway Conveyance, can be had only at the Office of the Secretary to the Brighton Railway Company, London Bridge, and at 14, Regent Street. Tickets for the Palace and Park, without Railway Conveyance, may now be had at the Palace; at the Offices, 3, Adelaide Place, London Bridge, and 14, Regent Street; at the Brighton Railway Terminus, London Bridge; at Sam's, 1, St. James's Street; Mitchell's, Bond Street; Gunter's, Lowndes Street; Westerton's, Knightsbridge; Keith, Prowse & Co's, Chesham; Lettis, Son & Steer's, Royal Exchange; Dawson & Sons, Cannon Street; Hammond's, Pall Mall; and at Messrs. Lombard Street, London; Brill's, Royal Baths, Brighton; W. Brooks's Office, 3, High Street, Southampton; and at Messrs. Smith & Son's Book-stalls on the Railways.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Admission from the 18th to the 17th of June.—During the WEEK immediately FOLLOWING the OPENING OF the PALACE, viz. from the 18th to the 17th of June, both inclusive, the PALACE and PARK will be OPEN ONLY to the HOLDERS of SEASON TICKETS, and to the Public, on payment by the latter of 5*s.* each, exclusive of conveyance by Railway.
By order, G. GROVE, Secretary.
May 30, 1854.

ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.
ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—PATRON:—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.—Four important ILLUSTRATIONS JUST ADDED to the Views of the SEAT of WAR on the DANUBE and in the BALTIC. THE BALTIC, taken in the Island of GÖTTEN, CASTLE of KRONBERG, FORT ALEXANDER and PETER, at KRONSTADT, CROWN QUAY, St. PETERSBURGH, KALAFAT, WIDDIN, SEBASTOPOL, entrance to the BLACK SEA, BATTLE of SINOPÉ, and DESTRUCTION of the TURKISH FLEET, &c. &c.—PICTURES by J. H. PEPPER, Esq. on the CHEMISTRY of our DAILY BREAD, in special relation to that made by the NEW PROCESS daily in the Evening, and in the morning, and in the DESTRUCTION of PAPER.—LECTURE by Dr. BACHHOFFNER on ELECTRICITY and the ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Open Morning and Evenings. Admission, 1*l.*; Schools, and Children under Ten years of age, Half-price.

SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—*June 1.*—The Earl of Rosse, President, in the chair.—The Annual General Election of Fellows was held, when, out of thirty candidates, the following were declared duly elected:—G. J. Allman, M.D., E. W. Brayley, Esq., A. Bryson, M.D., J. L. Clarke, Esq., J. Dickinson, M.D., R. C. Gunn, Esq., R. Hunt, Esq., J. B. Lawes, Esq., R. Mallet, Esq., C. May, Esq., Capt. T. E. L. Moore, R.N., Capt. R. Strachey, R. D. Thomson, M.D., S. C. Whitbread, Esq., and W. C. Williamson, Esq.

ASIATIC.—*Anniversary Meeting, May 20.*—Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart. M.P., in the chair.—The Report of the Council began with referring to the losses which the Society had sustained during the past year by the decease and resignation of members. Obituary notices of three eminent men, whose loss the Society had to lament, formed part of the Report.—The Report proceeded to give some notice of the progress made in Assyrian discovery during the past year. One of the most recent results is the finding of a fourth obelisk at Nimrud, of very uncouth shape, but of fine material and well wrought, covered with bas-reliefs and inscriptions. This obelisk, as we learn from Col. Rawlinson, was set up by Shamas-phul, the son of the monarch who erected the one now in the British Museum. The inscription begins by recording a domestic revolution; and goes on with a detail of the conquests of the King, and the enlargement of the power and dominion of Assyria. Col. Rawlinson has seen the Chaldean collection making in the south, by Mr. Taylor, British Consul at Bussorah, and after a cursory examination, has drawn up a list of eighteen primitive Kings of Babylonia. These Chaldean relics, it is hoped, will form the nucleus of a history of Western Asia, coterminous with, and even preceding the establishment of the children of Israel in the Holy Land. The chronology of Assyria during the past year has received an important addition from an inscription of one of the early kings, which records the construction of a temple as far back as 1840 B.C. This discovery was first made by Dr. Hincks, and has since been fully confirmed by Col. Rawlinson, who has found a more perfect duplicate of the same document. Recent letters also state that Col. Rawlinson has read the name of Semiramis on a statue of one of the gods; and from this she would appear to have been the wife of Pul, king of Assyria, mentioned in the Book of Kings. Another curious and recent discovery is, that the Babylonian and cuneiform alphabet was employed as late as the commencement of the third century B.C. Some tablets discovered by Mr. Loftus, at Wurka, contain names which are unmistakably those of Seleucus and Antiochus. The Report then adverted to a question sometimes asked, as to what dependence could be placed on these readings; and observes that those who have given attention to the subject, and have watched the progress of decipherment,—those, in fact, who are the best able to form a judgment on the point, are satisfied. The general truth of these discoveries must, however, be admitted by all, when it is seen that men, working independently, and far removed from each other, come to the same conclusion. It is, in fact, impossible to imagine a system of interpretation which could always produce consistent results from any given number of documents, unless that system were true.—The establishment of the Assyrian Excavation Fund was next noticed; and its claims to the support of the Members of the Society and the public at large advocated.—The fruits already derived, as detailed in a recent Report, being very promising and important. There are many spots yet uninvestigated; and further researches and excavations were alone wanted to render complete the restoration of the history, arts, manners, and chronology of the Assyrian people.—The Report congratulated the Members upon the completion of a valuable descriptive Catalogue of the Arabic and Persian Historical MSS. in the Society's Library, and for which they were indebted to the labour and learning of Mr. W. H. Morley.

—Votes of thanks were passed to the Council and Officers of the Society for their services during the year, and much satisfaction was expressed at the position of the institution, and of its importance as a means of spreading a correct knowledge of Oriental learning, opinions and customs.—A ballot took place for the Director, Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian, who were all re-elected. The following gentlemen were elected new members of the Council:—Dr. R. G. Latham, O. De B. Prialx, Esq., T. C. Robertson, Esq., Lieut.-Col. Sykes, and Sir Richard R. Vyvyan, Bart., M.P.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*May 29.*—Frederic Ouvry, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.—Mr. Charles Chatfield presented through the President the drawings of ancient American antiquities exhibited by him at the previous meeting.—Mr. Brodie exhibited a large assemblage of objects found in making the new sewers at Salisbury, consisting of knives, keys, weapons, &c.—The Secretary read a memoir, by Mr. Birch, 'On a Vase representing a Scene in the Life of Perseus.'

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—*May 24.*—Sir John Dorant, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Vaux read extracts from a letter just received from Col. Rawlinson, C.B., dated Baghdad, April 6, announcing his discovery of the names of Seleucus and Antiochus the Great upon some cuneiform tablets lately procured by Mr. Loftus at Wurka, in Southern Babylonia, where he has been employed by the Assyrian Excavation Society in making further researches. Col. Rawlinson expresses his hope and his belief that this is only the commencement of yet greater discoveries; and that he will in all probability find ere very long considerable remains of Greek Asiatic history which has been hitherto either wholly lost, or has come down to us in a very fragmentary state.—Mr. Davies read an elaborate paper 'On the Evil Eye,' in which he traced the various customs connected with this superstition through Jewish, Greek, and Roman history down to the existing practices of modern Italy.

NUMISMATIC.—*May 25.*—Mr. J. B. Bergne in the chair.—Mr. Shaw, of Andover, 'On a rare Coin of Beorhtric,' who has been considered by Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Lindsay, in their respective works, to have been one of the kings of East Anglia. Mr. Shaw is of opinion that during the lifetime of his father Athelstan, Beorhtric governed East Anglia with the rank of deputy. The coin itself would appear to have been struck at a later period, as the monogram on it in all probability expresses the initial letters of Mercia and East Anglia.—Mr. Vaux read a letter from Prof. Holmboe, of Christiania, 'On Coins of Ethelred the Second, with the CRUX on the Reverse.'

HORTICULTURAL.—*May 23.*—J. R. Gowen, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.—Messrs. J. T. Brooks, E. Akroyd, J. Blyth, J. Vickers, and Alderman Muggerside, were elected Fellows.—Two general collections of vegetables were contributed: one of foreign growth, from Mr. L. Solomon; the other from Mrs. Reay, of Wanstead. Mr. Solomon had white asparagus, seventy-five heads of which weighed 9 lb. 13 oz.; fine kidney potatoes, green peas and French beans, cauliflowers, globe artichokes, admirable early horn carrots, and a punnet of large and highly-coloured tomatoes. For these a Silver Knightian medal was awarded. A similar award was also made to Mrs. Reay, for the English collection. The latter, though, as a matter of course, from effects of climate, inferior to the foreign produce, was a good example of skilful gardening, considering the winter and spring we have experienced.—From Mr. Everett came a new garden implement, which, it was stated, might, in some cases, form a substitute for a rake. It had a long handle, on the end of which was a small roller, or revolving cylinder, in which blunt plates of iron were set lengthwise all round it, about 2 inches apart, and protruding from the roller about an inch. These were said to break small clods quickly, and leave the ground in ridges fit for sowing.—The Hon. W. F. Strangways contributed specimens of an anomalous development

of the wood of *Arbutus Unedo*, which looked as if that species had been grafted on *A. Andrachne*. The stem had bulged out near the ground, till a large round excrescence had been formed; the health of the tree became impaired, and ultimately it was cut down, when, on splitting the part affected, the two distinct kinds of wood presented themselves; and what was most remarkable, the wood of *A. Andrachne* was formed below that of *A. Unedo*.—From the garden of the Society came some lettuces, which were sent to show that sowing this kind of vegetable in autumn, and wintering it in frames, is not so advantageous as sowing it early in February in heat, hardening it gradually off, and planting it out in the end of March. Of the kinds thus treated, the spring sown ones were nearly twice as large and more succulent than those sown in autumn.—Attention was directed to some examples of textile materials furnished by Dr. Royle. They consisted of bundles of threads or prepared fibre from the leaf of the pine-apple, from which it was stated the Manila muslins are made, and which was shown to readily yield fibre of length and strength. There was also shown some fibre prepared by Mr. Sharp from the long leaves of *Bromelia Penguin*, a plant plentiful in tropical America; and two specimens of paper, one white and of good quality, the other coarse,—both manufactured for Mr. Sharp, from the fibre of the West Indian Plantain, or Musa.

METEOROLOGICAL.—*May 23.*—S. C. Whitbread, Esq. V.P., in the chair.—A paper was read 'On Meteorological Observations made at St. Martins, Canada East,' lat. 45° 32' N., long. 73° 30' W., 118 feet above the level of the sea, by C. Smallwood, Esq. M.D. The subject of the paper, the author observes, was suggested by that of Mr. Glaisher, relative to the remarkable weather at the close of the last and the beginning of the present year:—his object has been, therefore, to furnish a comparative statement of the climate, for the same period, at St. Martins during the past winter, the coldest felt since 1844. The cold, both at St. Martins and at Toronto, set in on November 24, although, as early as November 8, the reading of the thermometer was 18° 3', and at Toronto, 20° 8', a period nearly corresponding to the 9th of November in England. The mean temperature of the month was 2° below that of the last year, and at Toronto 8° above the corresponding period. The amount of snow in November was 7·9 in., and of rain, 2·4 in. Most of the small rivers were sufficiently frozen over for crossing with loads, between the 20th and 28th of November. The winter fairly set in on December 17, with a snow-storm from the N.E. by E. Snow fell on the same day at Toronto and Quebec. From this time the reading of the thermometer declined, and on December 29 the reading was -21° 5'. At Toronto, on the 19th, it was -9°; and at Quebec, on the 20th, -17° 8'. The average temperature of January was 5° 7' below that of last January, and indicated a rarely felt degree of cold. On the morning of the 19th, at 6 A.M., the reading of the thermometer was as low as -34° 3'. At Quebec, on the same day, it was -29°, and at Toronto, 0°. The amount of snow during the month was 17 in.:—at Toronto it was 7·5 in., and at Quebec, 0·4 in. The mean temperature of February was 4° 2' below that of the corresponding month in last year. The lowest reading for the month took place on the 5th, at 6 A.M., and was -27° 7'. The amount of snow during the month was 24 in., and of rain, 0·2 in. The observations of Mr. Glaisher on the minute size of the snow crystals, bearing evidence of the low temperature under which they had been formed, the author states, are perfectly in accordance with his own observations, and open up a very wide field of investigation, how far the form of those crystals give rise to the development of negative or positive electricity, as indicated in the great snow-storms peculiar to this climate.

The Annual Report of the Council for the last year was read; and exhibited a satisfactory condition of the Society and its funds. During the year, Mr. Glaisher received regular observations from above sixty stations, which is an increase upon the numbers returned for previous years. The

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number of thermometers compared under Mr. Glaisher's superintendence in the year amounted to 300, and were made by Messrs. Negretti & Zambra. These instruments have been employed by Members of the Society and their friends, and were made from tubes which had been blown two years previously; and which is a highly important matter in the construction of instruments to be compared, as thermometers made from new tubes are likely in a very short time to read erroneously. The Council continue to recommend Barrow's barometer to observers, and Glaisher's rain-gauge, by which loss from evaporation is excluded. A new form for collecting meteorological observations has recently been reprinted, and differs from the old by the introduction of a table relating to the leafing, budding, and flowering of fruit and forest trees, shrubs, &c., the departure and return of migratory birds, the time of commencing and ending harvest operations, the products of the soil, whether healthy and in perfection, and miscellaneous observations relating to farming operations generally, with the view of determining the action of meteorological influences upon vegetable life in particular, and those conditions of the air which are abnormal and inimical to health. In the new form, two additional columns have been introduced for the registering of ozone observations by Mofett's and Schönbein's methods. The ozonometer is simply a slip of paper prepared with iodide of potassium and starch, according to a prescribed formula. In Mofett's method of observation, the test-paper is guarded from the action of light by suspension within a box, perforated at the bottom for the circulation of air; and the amount of ozone is determined by the degree of discolouration of the paper, according to the time of its suspension. In Schönbein's method, the test-paper is suspended in a place sheltered from direct sunlight, but exposed to the influence of the surrounding air. At the time of observation, the paper is immersed in water, and the discolouration, if any, compared with a scale of tints numbered from 1 to 10; the number to which it corresponds is then entered in the journal. Experience only can determine which of the two is the better method:—at present the entire investigation is within the region of experiment. Of the twenty-three barometers made by Barrow for the Spanish Government during the preceding year, the Council recently received a communication relating to their distribution from Don Manuel Rico de Sinobas, Director of the Meteorological Observations, Madrid. The stations have been well chosen, and are distributed in such a manner over Spain as to include the effects of sea and land climates:—five stations are established on the Calabrian coast—six within the influence of the Mediterranean Sea—three in the valley of the Tagus—three in the valley of the Guadalquivir—one at Palma in Majorca—and the remainder inland. The Council express the continuance of their desire to co-operate with the French Meteorological Society, and to facilitate all in their power a mutual exchange of observations applying to the two countries. On the necessity of a co-operative system for the ultimate attainment of general laws applying to the knowledge of meteorological phenomena, the Council dwelt at some length, and in relation to the system of meteorological observations now organizing by the Government, comment upon the importance of the task devolving upon the officer or Council intrusted with the reduction of the entire mass of observations. This is a responsible duty, and should only be assigned to one well versed in the present state of meteorology, and eminently skilled in the reduction of observations and the discussion of results. The employment of good instruments is another essential element of success, and these should be constructed with the view to their maintaining the index errors as originally determined.—The following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year:—President, G. Lench, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, Luke Howard, Esq., H. Lawson, Esq., John Lee, Esq., Samuel Charles Whitbread, Esq.; Treasurer, Henry Perigal, Esq.; Secretaries, James Glaisher, Esq., Rev. Charles Lowndes; Foreign Secretary, William Philip Dymond, Esq.; Librarian, William

Rutter, Esq.; Council, Henry Ancell, Esq., Nathaniel Beardmore, Esq., Rev. H. Beattie, Antonio Brady, Esq., Charles Brooke, Esq., Rev. Samuel Clark, Capt. H. Clerk, Samuel Collett Homersham, Esq., Henry Pollock, Esq., Rev. Joseph Bancroft Reade, R. Dundas Thomson, Esq., and Charles V. Walker, Esq.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—May 5.—The Rev. J. Barlow in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. H. M. Noad, 'On the Manufacture of Iron.' The history of this metal was briefly sketched; it was shown by reference to the four books of the Mosaic law, that it was known and used in the earliest ages of the world: from various passages in Hesiod, Homer, and Æschylus it was rendered probable that the ancient Greeks, though acquainted with both iron and bronze, used the latter in the construction of their warlike weapons till the period of the Heroic ages; but that after that time bronze was superseded by iron obtained from the Chalybes: and from passages from the writings of Polybius, Pliny, and Diodorus, the conclusion was drawn that even in the earliest times the Romans used weapons of iron which they obtained principally from Spain. It was mentioned, on the authority of Mr. Arthur Aikin, as a curious fact, that cutting and even surgeons' instruments were found in the excavations at Herculaneum and Pompeii made of bronze, though some were also found of iron; from which it was to be concluded, that at this period (about the year 59) the great superiority of iron over every other kind of metal in the manufacture of cutlery was only partially acknowledged. A glance was next taken at the different ores of iron. Upwards of forty species have been described, the metal occurring in all rocks, into the composition of the greater number of which it enters as a base to silicic acid. The most important ores were exhibited and described. —The amount of carbonate of iron in the coal measure ironstones, varies, Mr. Noad observed, from 50 to 80 per cent.,—the other constituents being silica, alumina, lime, and magnesia, with minute quantities of sulphur, phosphorus, and potash.—The Blast-furnace was next described. The outer stack is composed of stone or brick, within which is a casing of masonry about fourteen inches thick, which when the furnace requires to be renewed inside, admits of being taken down and rebuilt without injury to the outer fabric; next comes a space of about six inches filled with river sand compactly rammed in,—which being a bad conductor of heat tends to preserve the casing of masonry; lastly, a coating of best fire-brick about fourteen inches in thickness. The furnace when in full work contains upwards of one hundred tons of materials, to supply the requisite heat for which a powerful and constant blast of air is sent in at three or four different sides through tubes surrounded with a stream of cold water, and which are called "Tuyeres." Some of the large Welsh furnaces consume upwards of 20,000 gallons of air per minute, a quantity exceeding in weight the totals of all the solid materials used in smelting. The blast enters the furnace under a pressure of from two to three pounds and a half to the square inch, and (unless previously heated) at a lower temperature than the external air, in consequence of its compression in the blowing machine, by which latent heat is separated and lost, which heat it again obtains at the expense of surrounding objects as it escapes in its recovered state of expansion from the Tuyere. It is almost the universal rule, however, at the present time to heat the air to about 600° before it enters the furnace, by which an effective increase of about one-eighth or of 360° Fahr. is obtained. The influence which this capital improvement (first introduced about twenty-five years ago by Mr. Neilson at the Clyde Iron-works) has had on the iron manufacture has been immense. It has in many cases enabled manufacturers to increase their weekly production of iron 50 per cent., and to produce a better sort of cast-iron from inferior materials. It has effected a great saving of fuel; and it has enabled the Scotch iron-masters to smelt alone and with coal the black band ironstone discovered by Mr. Mushet in 1801. The colour, consistence, and general appearance of

the *scoria*, *cinders*, or *slag*, are to the furnace manager good general indications of the manner in which his furnace is working. When *white* iron is being made, a good cinder will have a clear olive green colour, and will flow regularly and smoothly from the tap-hole: a "scouring" cinder on the other hand, such as was flowing from No. 1, is thick, runs from the tap-hole with difficulty, has a dull, nearly black colour, and is very heavy; in fact, analysis shows that it contains twenty per cent. of oxide of iron. The cinder from the *grey*, or foundry iron furnace, has altogether a different appearance, but both *white* and *grey* cinders are nearly as interesting to the chemist and mineralogist as they are to the iron-manufacturer. They are received from the furnace in large iron boxes, whence, as soon as they have solidified, they are removed on railroads to be used for the construction of roads, rough walls, &c. The outside of the cinder lumps, "denkeys" as they are called by the workmen, have a vitreous fracture; but the interior, where the cooling process has taken place very slowly, is stony, and usually contains cavities which are lined with crystals; those from *white* iron have a composition which places them among the *pyroxene* or *augite* class of minerals; those from *grey* iron are more nearly allied to *idocrase*.—[Reference was here made to a table giving the per-centage composition of three varieties of crystalline slags obtained from the *Cwm Celyn* works.] The iron from the blast-furnace is usually "tapped" twice in twenty-four hours; the liquid metal is either received into moulds, where it assumes the form of semi-cylindrical bars, technically called "pigs," or it is run into wider channels, from which, after being broken up, it is removed directly to the "refinery." The "cinders" alluded to in the above statement of the mineral burthens of the two *Cwm Celyn* furnaces, are not the cinders of the blast furnace, but "forge cinders," that is, the cinders that separate from the cast iron during the processes of "refining," "puddling," and "baling," by which the cast iron is converted into wrought iron. These cinders are very rich in iron, which exists principally in the form of silicate of the protoxide; they often occur beautifully crystallized, particularly after they have been "calcined,"—an operation which is now always performed on them in well-conducted works, and which has for its object the removal of the sulphur and the peroxidation of a portion of the iron: the tendency of sulphur, even when it exists in iron in very small quantity, is to make the metal what is called "hot short," so that it cannot be worked under the hammer; the tendency of phosphorus, another element always found in "forge cinders," is to make the iron "cold short," so that it breaks on attempting to bend it. The separation of sulphur, by calcining, is very perfectly effected, and it is interesting to trace the process of its gradual elimination; in some places large masses of prismatic crystals of pure sulphur are seen, but usually nearly the entire surface of the heap is covered with a thin layer of sulphate of iron, sometimes crystallized, but generally in various stages of decomposition; lower down in the heap, where the heat is greater, the sulphate of iron disappears, and in its place "colcothar" is found. The separation of phosphorus from the forge cinders is still a desideratum.—[Specimens of forge cinders, raw and calcined, crystallized and amorphous, were here exhibited, and tables, exhibiting numerous analyses of them, were referred to.] Mr. Noad then referred to the various theories respecting the Blast-furnace, and, afterwards, to the practical application of the furnace gases. It was shown, on the authority of Bunsen and Playfair, and from calculations deduced from data furnished by the posthumous papers of Dulong, that of the heat produced by the combustion of the fuel in a coal-fired blast-furnace, only 18.5 per cent. is realized in carrying out the processes of the furnace, the remainder 81.5 per cent. being lost. This loss in well-conducted establishments is no longer permitted. The gases are now collected at the mouth of the furnaces and conveyed, by large pipes, underneath the boilers of the engines and round the hot-air stoves. The principle has been carried out in great perfection at *Cwm Celyn*: the pipes are

six feet in diameter, and are lined with fire-brick; and the gases from two furnaces only more than suffice for the supply of seven boilers, and for the hot blast for both furnaces, at a saving of full 10,000 tons of coal a year.—[Drawings, on a scale of one inch to the foot, showing the entire arrangement, were exhibited and referred to.]—Mr. Faraday exhibited a piece of the submarine electrograph cable (from Mr. Crampton), consisting of four insulated copper wires surrounded by packing, and then by ten external iron wires, or rods, to give protection, weight, and strength. A kink, or sharp short twist, which occurred in the laying it down under the full force of the steam-tug, had somewhat deranged the wires, but had broken nothing nor caused any interference with the insulation, and for two full years that part acted telegraphically in the sea as well as any other part of the cable.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—May 31.—W. Tooke, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The paper read was, 'On Limited and Unlimited Liability in Partnerships,' by Mr. R. A. Slaney (late M.P. for Shrewsbury).—The author commenced with an allusion to the course which he had taken in Parliament with regard to the investments of the middle and working classes; and also to the law of partnership. With reference to the Report of the Commissioners appointed last year to inquire into this question, he stated that though that report has not yet been made public, he believed it was generally known that it was hostile to limited liability, though in favour of charters at a cheaper rate. There was, it was believed, a difference of opinion and divisions in it on some important points. Still it was a step in advance, for charters were recommended for many combined undertakings on easier terms than before. Having stated the general result of Committees and works on the subject, he observed that the great preponderance of authority and names were now in favour of limited liability being permitted, under proper rules to prevent fraud; yet there were eminent names on the other side. These were chiefly eminent lawyers, great bankers, great capitalists, governors of the Bank—in short, either timid men, unwilling to move at all, or millionnaires, or the representatives of the class of capitalists who were anchored and bound down to their present moorings by the weight of wealth they stood on. Hostile to all safe combinations and investment of limited capitals, millions of small and moderate sums were swept by force of circumstances, at low interest, into the hands or tills of these bankers or capitalists. By the same means the public funds, the only possible investment open to many, were kept at an unnaturally high price. We would contrast with those against the relaxation of the law, those for it, as among the latter would be found men of high statesmanlike views, desirous to give security to property, facilitating its peaceful acquisition by industrious multitudes, men who would encourage enterprise and ingenuity, by allowing them to be duly rewarded. Above all, you would find among them those who earnestly desire to improve the social condition of the middle and working classes—who wish to give them the true means to help themselves by forethought, frugality, skill, industry, and conduct—to create and preserve wealth, in which they were permitted to participate according to certain just and equitable rules.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON.** Entomological, 8.
— Royal Institution, 2.—General Monthly Meeting.
TUES. *Chambers*, 5.
— Royal Institution, 3.—'Vibrations of Heated Bodies,' by Prof. Tyndall.
WED. Society of Arts, 8.—'On Industrial Pathology, or the Injuries and Diseases incident to Industrial Occupations,' by Dr. Chambers.
— Geological, 3.—'On some New Fossil Mammalia and Reptiles from the Purbeck Beds at Swanage,' by Prof. Owen.
— 'On a Section at the West India Docks,' by Mr. Blandford.
— 'On the Distinctive Features of the London Clay and the Bracklesham Beds, and on the Relations of the former with the Tertiaries of France and Belgium,' by Mr. Prestwich.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'On Botany,' by Mr. Masters.
FRI. — Royal Institution, 2.—'On Magnetic Hypotheses,' by Prof. Faraday.
SAT. *Atlantic*, 2.
— Royal Institution, 2.—'On Importance of Study of Economic Science as a Branch of Education,' by Mr. Hodgson.

FINE ARTS

Art, its Constitution and Capacities. By the Rev. E. Young, M.A. Bristol, J. Chilcott.

This sensible and eloquent lecture was delivered by the author at Bristol, and contains a hot onslaught on Mr. Ruskin and his young friends, the Pre-Raphaelites. The author denounces vehemently all mere imitation as adverse to the highest idealism, and the theory of "rejecting nothing" as fatal to true aspiration,—yet, very justly, at the same time, he cautions the artist against the foolish display of technical power, which he compares to a man jingling a bunch of keys not caring what they open. He asserts that "the Pre-Raphaelite system, over and above its moral delinquencies of arrogance, bigotry, and destructiveness, is, artistically speaking, unwholesome as well as ungenerous,—since it all but defies the lower branches and elementary exercises of Art, making the subordinate of primary worth, pandering to the downward tendencies of the age, and leading artists and the public to lose what I call 'the use' in what I should have expected so fine a mind as Mr. Ruskin's would have deemed an 'abuse' of Art. . . . I dare not go into other Pre-Raphaelite instances; nor will I think of asserting that these do not evince a sort of expressiveness the present age seems to hold in high repute, and mean what may in all simplicity be called 'the expression of the haberdashery line.' It is impossible to speak in terms too strong of the scrupulous honesty, the earnest truthfulness, the self-exhausting fidelity with which all inanimate objects are elaborated. . . . Pre-Raphaelitism giving to muslin and dimity that best part of beauty which Lord Bacon said 'a picture cannot express.' Certainly, we can all respond to the mute eloquence of doublet and hose in the 'Huguenot,'—the deep nature of periwig and hat-band in the 'Released Prisoner,'—the inexpressible expression of yellow taffety in the 'Proscribed Cavalier,'—and the touching melancholy of glassy water, inflated petticoats, and tender daffodils in the 'Ophelia.'—Mr. Young is very severe on the exemplary resignation with which the wife in the 'Order of Release' presents the picture 'The Escape of a French Aristocrat from the Revolutionary Shambles.' He laughs at the elaborate shavings in 'Christ in the Carpenter's Shop,' and mocks the scarlet buoys and pea-green touches in Turner's sea views. He is, in fact, a very stubborn and argumentative supporter of the old masters, and we think he goes rather far. This schism about which he writes is a reaction from an age of worn-out and false conventionalisms, from arrangement without genius, scriptural subjects without religion, and poetical scenes without imagination;—and from this graveyard of dead rules has this ghost restlessly wandered. We have now men who shun composition because to Giotto it was denied,—perspective because Cimabue knew it not,—men who cannot paint distance, and who behold nothing reverently afar off, who look on ugliness with veneration and shun beauty as a dangerous siren. There is an antiquarian spirit now existing in Art which seems to think nothing valuable which is not old. If this continues to increase, we had better at once return to the rude shell ornaments of the wampum belt, or the grotesquely-coloured dwarfs in which Montezuma delighted. There is a certain class of modern artists who study distortion as carefully as other men do symmetry and grace. There is no mean in their minds,—all ebb or all flow,—nothing between the anthem singer and the howling dervish. They see no intermediate tint between sheer black and sheer white,—no gradation of merit between Tinto and Tintoretto. A superstitious veneration for early Art has followed a neglect which arose rather from ignorance than contempt. Why this insensate reaction? Because we erect statues to great monarchs, must we rear pyramids to the mummy of the royal cat? What poet would write puling sonnets to the evening star, when the moon has arisen and filled his mind with an unutterable epic? Who cares to listen to the lark in the cloud when the eagle soars up toiling and silent towards the sun

he may not reach? It is a sad necessity, to which all founders of arts must submit, that they labour only for oblivion; they collect great treasures for others to inherit; they buy lands and they are called after other men's names; they dig the trench, and others mount the walls. They undermine, sap, and shed their blood at the gate, but they never clamber into the citadel. What do we know of Tubal-Cain or Nimrod, of Assur or of Menes? We scratch rabbit-holes in the walls of the Pyramids, but we cannot unravel the Pyramid mystery, and we know not who built them. The first navigator, the first kindler of fire, the great Titanic benefactors of the human race, derive their only immortality from the tales of children. So it must ever be: and the last wave washes away the furrows of its precursors. Raphael and the great men of the climax of Art used all the labours of their predecessors as materials to raise the monument of their own greatness. Are we, then, to erase 'The Transfiguration' and substitute Giotto's Byzantine Madonna with the feet of the Knave of Clubs? The early monks smeared over parchments containing the works of Plato and of Sophocles in order to scribble on them lying legends of saints, whose deeds of turpitude are only excused by the fact, that they never existed but in the purulent imaginations of their monastic historians. Are we to do the same? If so, let us at once away with Phidias, and learn proportion from aplay-footed kings and neck-twisted saints, let us study invention from St. Denis, with his head in one hand and his hat in the other, and grace from the goggling angels and convulsed patriarchs of stained windows.

Italian Banditti watching a Pass in the Apennines.

Designed and Etched on Copper by Henry Melling.

In spite of the Duke of Rutland's opinion of the great merit and thrilling interest of this plate, which is dedicated to himself, we must say that cruder design or more attenuated and meagre execution we never saw honest copper marred by. There is no truth of surface, and the style of Mr. Melling is careless without being powerful.

Shandy Hall, Coxwold, Yorkshire. On Stone, by W. Bevan, from a Painting by J. Ferguson.

AN interesting lithograph, not from its execution, which is feeble and colourless, but from the scene chosen having once been the residence of that arch-humourist Sterne, and its name having suggested that of his patchwork novel,—that wonderful amalgamation of mock sentiment, delicate humour, arrant buffoonery and low obscenity, so aptly typified by its own fantastic black, blank, and marbled pages. The Hall seems a quaint gable-ended cottage, prettily shaded, and full of quiet nooks for reading,—where the priest in motley could pilfer from Rabelais or Burton, could work up old scenes from his French journal, wag his head and shoot out his lip as he wrote his sermon for the next Sunday, or think and laugh over the old barrack scenes and the Uncle Tobys whom he had seen supping with his father when a child.

M. CORNELIUS IN ROME.

M. Cornelius, the great leader of the historical school of painting in Germany, has passed the winter in Rome. He resides in that house, in the Via Sistina, called the Tempioetto, where, thirty years ago, in conjunction with Veit, Overbeck, and the younger Schadow, he made the first attempt to revive fresco-painting in Italy. The walls of a *salon* in this house are, as is well known to the lover of Art, decorated with scenes representing the History of Joseph. This beautiful work, seen by the Crown Prince of Bavaria, then a visitor in Rome, was the cause of Cornelius being afterwards summoned to Munich. He is now engaged on a cartoon, intended as an altar-piece for a church which the King of Prussia is building in connexion with the proposed Campo Santo. The design is now completed. In the unanimous opinion of all the artists who have had the opportunity of viewing this work in progress, it belongs to the most sublime and genial of his productions. It is conceived in the severe but noble style of the oldest

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Christian mosaics, and represents the moment preceding that of the Last Judgment. In the centre is Christ, clothed in a white garment and seated upon a throne. He stretches out both arms with significant gesture. On one side John the Baptist points to the Redeemer of mankind; and, on the other, the Virgin, who, as the person in the most intimate relation to him, and the one who most humiliates herself before him, raises her hands in fervent adoration.

At the same moment, the Elders of the Apocalypse throw themselves on their knees, and lay their crowns at the feet of the Lamb. These grand forms compose a double chorus on each side of the Saviour. Underneath we see a chorus of Martyrs, who are ready to give back to the Lord their palms, earned with blood and suffering; and, still lower down, a third chorus, of Prophets and Apostles, completes the symmetrical arrangement.

High above the central group appears a row of figures, in the lunette, consisting of Angels, who triumphantly display the symbols of the Passion. The one in the centre holds the Cross, whilst the rest, kneeling, exhibit the other instruments of martyrdom. To this group corresponds one immediately under the central one of the Saviour, which, at the same time, closes the upper division of the composition. In the middle sits an Angel, leaning on the still unopened Book of Life, in solemn meditation. On each side of him are two Angels, with the trumpets of the Last Judgment, awaiting the signal of their Lord to send forth to all the ends of the earth that awful sound which shall summon those who sleep to receive their final doom. The whole region in the immediate neighbourhood of Christ is pervaded with a celestial radiance, diminishing, gradually, as the representation passes into a more earthly sphere of action and historical interest.

The period of the development of the Christian Church is denoted by a series of imposing figures running across the whole breadth of the picture, and representing the Fathers. This succession commences on the left with St. Gregory; at whose side appears Polycarp. St. Jerome is conceived in all the grandeur of his character; and with him is associated Origen. Thomas à Kempis is next; and as the personification of that Christian love and charity manifested in his works, and exercising so beneficial an influence on all communities and in all times, he is represented, symbolically, in the prime of youth and lofty beauty. St. Cyril follows; and then, as the central point of the whole group, seated in the midst of Anchorites, we see, immediately under the Angel with the Book of Life, a grandly conceived figure, intended for Tertullian. Further on appear the two great leaders of the Church, Augustine and Ambrose, with representatives of the Greek Church, and one of the first bishops.

The lower part of the picture consists of a central group composed of the reigning family of Prussia. The King kneels on one side, on the steps of an altar adorned with the symbol of the Cross. Opposite to him is the Queen. The other princes and princesses of the royal house are introduced with the same admirable tact and skill characterizing the celebrated Baptismal Shield of the Prince of Wales. These figures, in which are brought forward the most direct references to daily life, and which are in the strictest sense individual portraits, are blended harmoniously with the lofty images of the Prophets and of the Apocalyptic Beasts supporting the throne of the Judge of Man. These groups are, again, immediately connected by links with the principal subject. The artist has introduced, at each side of the picture, a Jacob's Ladder, by means of which the two divisions of the composition are fused together,—the symbolic uniting itself, as it were, naturally, with the actual.

At the foot of the ladder to the left, we see a Child attacked by the Serpent of sin, and protected from the threatened danger by a guardian Angel. A second Angel higher up holds a censer of fragrant incense, allusive to the prayers of pious Christians, which thus ascend to the throne of grace. A third bears the lily as type of innocence; and a fourth ascends the ladder, leading a deeply repentant

sinner; while a fifth hastens before him, with a flaming censer.

On the highest step of the ladder, to the right, we see the archangel Michael, as the executive power of judgment, awaiting the great moment of retribution. Lower down descends, slowly, the Angel of Justice with sword and scales; and below is introduced a splendid group of three Angels, who bring to the Blessed among the children of earth the victorious palm of constancy, the olive branch of God's peace, and the thorny crown of trial. A heavenly messenger follows these with the cornucopia of grace, containing grapes and ears of corn, typical of the sacraments of bread and wine, in allusion to the blessings already allotted to the faithful men below.

This composition will be executed, in fresco in the niche of the abais behind the altar, on a scale of 69 feet high by 58 broad. B.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Messrs. Colnaghi & Co., of Pall Mall, have now on view some interesting drawings of Sevastopol, made by Lieut. Montague O'Reilly on the occasion of his visit to that fortress in H.M.S. Retribution.

On Friday, May 26, the last instalment of the artistic embellishment of the pedestal of Nelson's Column was placed on the westside, facing Pall Mall. The subject represents Nelson receiving the sword of the commander of the San Josef in the action off St. Vincent. The massive plate representing the scene is of gun-metal, supplied by Government, and weighs five tons.

A small but valuable collection of pictures, the property of a well-known amateur collector, T. Emerson, Esq., was sold by Messrs. Christie & Manson on Saturday. The prices realized were good, but not peculiarly high, and seem trifling after the extravagant sums lately obtained for mere sketches by modern painters. The following were a few of the most interesting of the eighty pictures dispersed at this sale:—a Portrait of Rubens, by himself, his frank, manly, shrewd face shadowed by a broad-leaved black hat, and his hand resting on a black silk cloak—altogether what auctioneers call "golden in tone"—realized 102*l*. To balance this, we had a finished study by Wilkie—the 'Reading the Will'—for a picture in the King of Bavaria's gallery, and which study was presented by the artist to Sir Thomas Lawrence, and purchased at his sale,—sold for 147*l*. In spite of Mr. Ruskin's denunciations, a sea-piece with galliot and boats, by Rembrandt, fetched 116*l*. 11*s*. An interesting picture was a 'Fête Champêtre,' by Watteau, gay and bright; it fetched 132*l*. A Cuyt, bit of sun, brought 80*l*. 17*s*. The Dutch and Flemish pictures realized very tolerable prices. The best of these were two works of Teniers:—one a group of tric-trac players, from the Orleans Gallery, and the other a landscape and fair. In the latter the artist himself is introduced, seated at the foot of a tree, and awaiting some wine, which a page is bringing him out on a silver salver. The former sold for 79*l*. 16*s*., the latter for 50*l*. 8*s*. A highly-finished picture, too, was 'A Cavalier playing Chess,' by Karl de Moor, glossy in surface and rich in colour, but not much true character in the faces; it sold for 73*l*. 18*s*. The early schools had a few representatives. A Portrait of Albert Dürer, by himself, in the year 1498, when the painter was in his twenty-sixth year. The picture fetched 53*l*. 11*s*., for finish will always command a price, however quaint the subject be;—and an elaborate Van Eyck, a 'St. Giles extracting the Arrow from the Back of his Pet Fawn.' This grotesque piece of caricature realized 51*l*. 9*s*.

A few engravings from the portfolio of the late Mr. J. C. King were sold last week by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson. They seem to have been the wedding of his collection, which is known to be choice, and the prices realized were slight. A 'Transfiguration,' engraved by Raphael Morghen, brought 4*l*. 13*s*.; Correggio's 'Virgin and Child,' by Lefevre, sold for 1*l*. 6*s*.; Doo's 'John Knox,' after Wilkie, sold for 2*l*. 16*s*.; and Turner's 'Tivoli,' by Goodall, a fine proof in frame, 4*l*. 14*s*.—We notice that some of the same collector's figures, boxes, and articles of *virtù*, are announced for sale at the Messrs. Christie's.

A most elaborate and beautifully designed stained glass window, says the *Daily News*, is now on view on the premises of Messrs. Ballantine & Allan, at Edinburgh, which has been designed by Mr. John Thomas, the well-known sculptor of the new Palace at Westminster. This magnificent work of decorative art will shortly be presented, by Mr. Peto, the honourable member for Norwich, to His Majesty the King of Denmark, and is intended for the altar window of the Chapel Royal at Fredericksburg. The upper portion of this window has fifteen upright compartments, in the centre of which is a figure of our Saviour as the Good Shepherd. In the upper central compartment the dove is seen descending, amid golden rays surrounded by clouds; while the lower central and the dexter and sinister lights contain exquisitely coloured medallion heads of the apostles, with deep blue backgrounds, surmounted by their emblems, and surrounded with richly diapered and ornamental work in various colours. The under portion of the window is filled with heraldic, emblematic, and national devices. The central light contains a likeness of the King of Denmark in white enamel on a ruby ground, surmounted with a laurel leaf. The royal arms of Denmark, environed with the ensigns of the order of Daneborg and of the Elephant, are also introduced with excellent effect. The national motto of the Danes, with the state sword and sceptre, are also most effectively given. While appreciating this magnificent present as, no doubt, his Majesty will do, we hope at the same time it will give an impetus to the art of glass-staining in the States of Denmark.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL UNION.—FOURTH MATINEE, JUNE 4. Willie's Rooms.—Quintett in G, Op. 33, Spohr; Violins, Molique and Ernst; Notturmo, D flat, Pianoforte, Dohler. Quintett in C, Op. 24, Beethoven; Violins, Ernst and Molique; Viola, Hill and Goffrie; Violoncello, Van Gelder. Pianoforte Solos, &c., Arthur Napoleon, the Portuguese Prodigy.—Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had of Cramer & Co., and Olivier & Chappell, Bond Street.—Doors open at three.—Director, J. ELLA.

Madame Pergiani, Miss Amy Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Bellini, and Herr Ernst, with the Orchestral Union, will appear at Miss Dolby and Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT, at the Hanover Square Rooms, on FRIDAY NEXT, June 8.—Single Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had at the principal music-warehouses. Reserved Seats, 15*s*. each, or three for Two Guineas, to be had of Messrs. Cramer & Co. 201, Regent Street; of Miss Dolby, 2, Hyde Street, Manchester Square; and of Mr. Lindsay Sloper, 7, Southwick Place, Hyde Park Square.—A few Seats in the Orchestra at 5*s*. each, to be had only of Messrs. Cramer & Co.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL, under the immediate patronage of Her Majesty, H.R.H. Prince Albert; H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester; H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent; H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge; and H.R.H. the Princess Mary.—The German Hospital at Dalton has since its establishment relieved 14,000 English poor out of a total of 29,940 out-patients, and nearly one-eighth of the beds in the hospital are occupied by English, which the Committee trust will give the Institution a strong claim upon the benevolent support of the British Public.—A MUSICAL FESTIVAL for the benefit of this Charity will be held in conjunction with the Harmonic Union, at Exeter Hall, on WEDNESDAY, June 14, when Emil Naumann's Oratorio, 'Christ the Messenger of Peace,' will be performed for the first time in this country. Vocalists: Madame Caradori, Miss Agnes Bury, Miss Stabach, Herr Reichardt, M. Miranda, Herr Hüsel, and Herr Forster.—Tickets, 5*s*, 10*s*, 6*s*, and 2*s* 6*d* each; at the Hospital; the Committee Rooms, 7 Sussex Chambers, Duke Street, St. James's, and at the Office of the Harmonic Union, 5, Exeter Hall.

CHARLES WESLEY, D.D., Hon. Sec.

ADOLPHUS WALBAUM, Hon. Sec.

Herr B. HILDEBRAND ROMBERG begs to announce that his MORNING CONCERT will take place at Willie's Rooms on SATURDAY, June 17, at half-past 5 o'clock, when he will be assisted by the following eminent performers. Vocalists—Madame Doris, Miss Sedlak, and Miss Herrmann; Herr Hügel, and Rie; Viola, Mr. Hill; Violoncello, Herr Hildebrand Romberg; Pianoforte, Herr Paur. Conductors, Mr. Gratian and Herr Freppert.—Tickets, 10*s*, 6*s*, 5*s*, 4*s*, 3*s*, 2*s*, 1*s*, to be had of Cramer, Beale & Co. 201, Regent Street; Ever & Co. 300, Oxford Street; and of Herr Hildebrand Romberg, 22, Bentinck Street, Manchester Square.

W. H. HOLMES'S THIRD PIANOFORTE CONCERT, Hanover Square Rooms, WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 5, at Two o'clock (all reserved), 1*l*. 6*s*, of W. H. Holmes, 35, Beaumont Street, Marylebone.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—Among Monday's Concerts, that of Herr Blumenthal must be considered the most fashionable; since never did pianist command a more notable list of patronesses. His playing is agreeable:—his vocal romances and less ambitious pianoforte compositions are elegant. If we characterize his *Trío* as less excellent, after its kind, it is not wonderful; since science, invention, and fancy can hardly be more severely taxed than in that form of writing. The *scherzo* is pleas-

ing and melodious, and the *finale* well wrought. Among other attractions at this concert must be specified the singing of Signor Gardoni,—who has gained essentially in finish and in flexibility,—as the delicate and even shake, introduced in 'Gondoliera,' a new song by the *bénéficiaire*, sufficiently proved. We know how this grace has been abused; but the power of executing it is as essential to the complete singer as the power of singing a rapid scale.—Mr. Kiallmark's Concert, also, was held on Monday.—'The Creation,' too, was that day performed at St. Martin's Hall, by Mr. Hulsh's chorus,—and one of the *Amateur Society's* concerts was held,—at which the pieces belonging, as it were, to the Society were, Mr. H. Leslie's Symphony in F major,—Mr. Osborne's overture to 'Evelyn,'—and a *Concertante* song for voice and pianoforte, by Miss Gabriel,—carefully sung by Miss Alleyne. This young Lady has a brilliant and well-touted *soprano* voice, the less winning qualities of which may be turned to good account, if a certain uneasiness, not to say awkwardness, which pervades her performances, can be got rid of. Whether this arise from mere nervousness or want of musical steadiness, it is well worth Miss Alleyne's while to do battle with it; as her natural means and executive acquirements are beyond the average.

On Tuesday, Herr Oberthür (well known in London as a meritorious harpist) gave his concert, with the assistance of Mr. H. J. Trust on his own instrument, Miss Goddard at the pianoforte, and at the *Concertina* Signor Regondi. Of the increasing interest gathering round the last-named instrument we speak elsewhere to-day; but the player mentioned is hardly appreciated as he deserves, since in musical style, taste, and expression he is exceeded by few, if any, among his contemporaries. The gifts of Fortune are as strangely distributed in Art as in Literature, and all idea of setting the inequality right is hopeless. Did Signor Regondi command a voice (no matter of what quality) as consummately as he commands his instrument, he might already have been in case to buy a villa on the Lake of Como, or a castle in Spain,—to say nothing of his being run after by all the female amateurship comprehended betwixt the *Dun* and the *Beersheba* of musical London.

Miss Mary Chipp's *Matinée* was given on Wednesday, while "the Derby" was being run for.—On Thursday the third concert of the *Quartet Association* was held. This Society keeps good faith with the public, and its popularity, too,—not merely by its performances of the master-pieces of chamber-music, but also by its production of novelties. Besides Herr Molique's Quartett in B flat, which is by no means so well known to our amateurs as its merits deserve, we had a new *Sonata* for pianoforte and violoncello by Herr Pauer,—a well-written work, showing that increased vigour which rarely fails to reward those who practise composition aright—that is, with diligence and self-scrutiny combined;—the resolution to produce being of small value when it is unaccompanied by the resolution to reconsider and reject. Herr Pauer's *Sonata* may, in some measure, have suffered from his constancy to the old fashion of repeating the first parts of its opening *allegro* and *finale*,—a device not necessary when the subjects are as clear and the construction is as regular as in his case. In the *finale* we would gladly exchange such an iteration for a lengthened *coda*,—but this may still be added, and the work be relieved on future occasions by the omissions indicated. The middle movement, a *Notturmo*, is graceful and characteristic; and we hope to hear again the whole work, considering it an advance on Herr Pauer's former compositions.

FRENCH PLAYS.—M. Scribe is reported to have described Madame Allan's performance, in his 'Bataille des Dames,' as the personation of one of his brain-creatures which had best satisfied him during his long theatrical career. Bearing this anecdote in recollection, we followed the Lady's action in that comedy this day week with more than usual attention; and brought home from it the con-

viction that M. Scribe did not speak unadvisedly. Since Mdlle. Mars disappeared, we have seen no such acting. Yet Madame Allan can have had originally neither the voice nor the presence of Mdlle. Mars; while Time has been the reverse of gracious to her. Her success, therefore, must be accepted as betokening that union of intellect with impulse—that earnest emotion tempered by the most delicate taste, so rarely to be found on the stage—so delightful when met with—yet so easily to be undervalued by spectators who have been tuned to that pitch of more melo-dramatic exhibition, in which the generality of actors perform. Nature and grace are there—promptitude and versatility—depth and lightness. The long look given by Madame d'Astrel to her mirror in her great soliloquy, and the half gay half pensive confession into which she breaks off, are, of themselves, a lesson for actors—a lesson for authors. Every one has cause to regret that this artist's appearances must this summer be so few in London; but the impression she has made, we think, must lead to future visits to her English public.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Madame Gisi's first of her twelve farewell performances in England was given on Thursday last, when the Lady appeared at the Royal Italian Opera in her favourite part of *Norma*.—Madame Viardot has arrived.—M. Viexemps is shortly expected.

The usual summer performances of Opera, in English, are about to take place at the *Surrey Theatre*,—as usual, under the management of Miss Romer. For these we hear Miss Lowe and Mr. Drayton are engaged; and we are told that, as in former years, the grandest foreign operas are to be attempted.—Some ill fate would seem to pursue musical drama performed in "the Queen's language," since, even at Drury Lane, the management has already put Mr. Sims Reeves into the Italian 'Lucia di Lammermoor' with Fräulein Büry for the heroine, and a French gentleman for second *basso*.—Anything better calculated to spoil artists and public by habituating them to the confusion of styles, under pretext of diffusion of taste, than such polyglott work could hardly be devised. Musicians must see with interest that Mozart's 'Il Seraglio' is announced for Tuesday next: an opera, till now, so imperfectly given in England that a good performance of it will be a boon of precious quality.

All lovers of Mendelssohn's music and memory will hear with interest that a statue of him is in contemplation by Mr. Bacon. This is described by friends, who have seen the model, to be promising as a likeness and graceful as a work of Art.

We return to one of last week's Concerts, that could only be glanced at in passing, for the sake of the peculiar feature which it presented,—in the improved powers and increased cultivation of the *Concertina*, both so satisfactorily displayed by Mr. R. Blagrove. The principle of his instrument has proved a real—as distinguished—from a half-discovery; and, as happens in the case of all real discoveries, there has been a steady advance towards perfection since the first moment when the invention took form. A clever concerted piece, in which the *Concertina* did duty for *oboe*, *clarinet*, &c. &c. &c., together with the stringed instruments, was produced at Mr. Blagrove's Concert by Mr. G. Macfarren. We are told, further, that no less experienced a musician than Herr Molique has completed a *Concerto* for Signor Regondi. Will no composer try whether the *Concertina* could be picturesquely placed in an orchestra,—and this, not *solo-wise*, but among those instruments that, being too limited or peculiar to form part of the force always at work, give piquancy and relief to certain portions of the score when they are judiciously introduced there?

Mdlle. Mocker, a daughter of the well-known artist at the *Opéra Comique* of Paris, has made her *début* at one of the minor theatres of the French capital, and is spoken of as promising. If pleasant gifts go by inheritance, her father's daughter ought to ripen into the Dugazon of the second empire.—Madame Donati, a new *prima donna*, is engaged for the *Grand Opéra*, and will shortly make her appearance there in 'La Juive.'

The Lady is said, in the *Gazette Musicale*, to be French, and to possess a very fine voice.—'Maitre Wolfram,' an opera by M. Reyser, author of an Oriental cantata, 'Selam,' which has excited a certain attention, has been given at the *Théâtre Lyrique*.—'L'Armoricaine,' a national opera in four acts, the words and music of which are by M. Meriel, *chef-d'orchestre* at Toulouse, has been produced in that town with a success for author and composer.

A rehearsal of the band in formation for the Sydenham Crystal Palace, by Herr Schallehn, at which we were present, justifies our expressing hopes that it will fulfil the intentions of its projectors—since the body and brilliancy of sound seemed noble, clear, and penetrating in no common degree. It was pleasant, too, to hear that two-thirds of the performers are English.

The Lyceum Theatre is advertised to re-open on Monday; as heretofore, under the management of Mr. C. Mathews.

MISCELLANEA

Hudibras.—Among the posthumous writings of Butler, the author of *Hudibras*, in the edition of his poems lately published at Boston (a transcript of what is commonly called the Aldine edition) is a translation of Boileau's *Satire* or *Epistle*—for we do not recollect which, and we have not Boileau at hand—on rhyme, addressed to Molière. It is the poem commencing in the original with the line—
"Rare et fameux esprit, dont la fertile veine"

Butler's translation is published as original, the editor, evidently, not being aware of its real origin. Yet it is a very close and faithful translation, although in some cases the names of English wits and dunces are substituted for those of the French ones in the original.—*New York Evening Post*.

American Crystal Palace.—The New York Industrial Exhibition was re-opened on the 4th ult., as a permanent institution. The ceremonies commenced at noon. The Prize Ode was first sung, after which prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Hovey, and the Hallelujah Chorus was performed. Mr. Barnum delivered a short address, and was followed by Judge Campbell, the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Mr. H. Greeley, Mr. R. O'Gorman, and the Rev. H. W. Beecher. The "Evening Exercises" commenced at half-past 7, and included musical performances, and addresses from Elisha Burritt, on "the Coronation of Labour" from Mr. Parke Godwin, and other gentlemen. It is stated that there were, probably, 20,000 persons present at one time in the morning, and a larger number in the evening. The building is now open every day, except Sunday, from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. The charge for admission is 25 cents; there are no season tickets. The President announced the following prizes, to be awarded by juries:—A prize of a gold medal, costing \$1,000, or its equivalent in cash, if preferred, for the most useful and valuable invention or discovery which shall be patented during this year, provided the said invention or discovery, by specimen, model, product, shall have in the mean time been exhibited in the Crystal Palace; a gold medal, costing \$1,000, or its equivalent in cash, to the artist whose work, having been exhibited in the Crystal Palace during the three months closing on the 1st of December next, shall be deemed most worthy of such testimonial; five medals, costing \$100 each, or their equivalent in cash, if preferred, to the five inventors whose inventions in the various departments of useful arts, patented within the year, and exhibited in the Crystal Palace, shall be adjudged most worthy of such testimonials next after the one adjudged most excellent as aforesaid; five medals, costing \$100 each, or their equivalent in plate or cash, if preferred, to the five artists whose original works, completed since the first opening of the Crystal Palace, and exhibited therein, shall be adjudged most worthy of such distinction next after the most excellent as aforesaid.—*Times*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—R. G. H.—M. D.—W. F.—J. M.—J. R. B.—W. J. A.—E. W. J.—Dr. A.—C.—W.—received.
Erratum.—P. 637, col. 2, 1. 35, for "Mr." read Mrs. Robertson.

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Very moderate rates for all ages, especially young lives.

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Rates are calculated for all ages, climates, and circumstances connected with Life Assurance.

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All Paid-Up and Invested in 1806.

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favourable to the YOUNGER and MIDDLE periods of Life.

No CHARGE for STAMP DUTIES on LIFE POLICIES.

Every class of FIRE and LIFE Insurance transacted.

MEDICAL FEES generally paid.

PROSPECTUSES, with Life Tables, on various plans,—may be had at the Office; and of any of the Agents.

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NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSU-

RANCE SOCIETY, No. 26, Cornhill, London.

Established in 1833.

Directors.

John Moss, Esq.

Thomas Nicoll, Esq.

F. S. Symes, M.D.

J. Leander Starr, Esq.

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Managing Directors.

J. Leander Starr, Esq. (General); Chas. Bennett, Esq. (Financial).

Professor Wheatstone, F.R.S., and Professor John Radford Young, Medical Examiners.

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E. S. Symes, M.D., 23, Davies-street.

Actuary—W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq. F.R.A.S. F.S.S., &c.

Assistant Actuary—Barker Woolhouse, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., 55, Lombard-street.

Solicitor—C. Ewens, Esq., 61, Moorgate-street.

Total number of Policies granted from December, 1852, to December, 1853—2191.

Under the following heads, are briefly enumerated the leading principles of this Society:—

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

1. A Life Assurance may be effected either by One Payment, or by an Annual Premium.

2. Policies may be effected WITH, or without the privilege of withdrawing one-half of the Annual Payments.—If without this privilege, the rates are lower.

3. A Life Assurance may be effected on the life of another, on Joint Lives or Survivorships.

4. Annuities, Immediate, Deferred, or Contingent, will be granted; also Endowments for Children.

5. Naval and Military Men, not in active foreign service, assured without extra charge, and allowed to go abroad without forfeiture of Policy, on payment of an extra Premium, according to climate.

In the event of the Assured (when on the Withdrawal System) not requiring to continue the Policy, on its surrender, one-half the annual payments will be returned by way of purchase of his interest therein. By this means, apprehension of great pecuniary loss, and doubt as to the intrinsic transferable value of each Policy is removed, its cash value being fixed and determined beforehand by the Society at one-half the annual premiums paid thereon: a vast class of society will thereby be admitted; and every individual, while steadily pursuing one object,—a provision for his family at death—will have, by the plan of this Society, a door open to his savings, which will never be closed against his wants or his uses.

Prospectuses, Report of last Annual Meeting, Forms of Proposals for Assurance, and every description of necessary Blank Forms, with Tables of Rates, and full information on all points, furnished, on application, at 26, Cornhill, or at any of the Company's Agencies.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

Instituted 1820.

SAMUEL HIBBERT, Esq. Chairman.

WILLIAM K. ROBINSON, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.

The SCALE OF PREMIUMS adopted by this Office will be found of a very moderate character, but at the same time quite adequate to the risk incurred.

FOUR-FIFTHS, or 80 per cent. of the Profits, are assigned to Policies every fifth year, and may be applied to increase the sum insured, to an immediate payment in cash, or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future Premiums.

ONE-THIRD of the Premium on Insurances of 2001 and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a deduction from the sum to be paid off at convenience; or the Directors will lend sums of 501 and upwards, on the security of Policies effected with this Company for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

SECURITY.—Those who effect Insurances with this Company are protected by the Subscribed Capital of 750,000, of which nearly 140,000, is invested from the risk incurred by Members of Mutual Societies.

The satisfactory financial condition of the Company, exclusive of the Subscribed and Invested Capital, will be seen by the following statement:—

On the 31st October, 1853, the sums Assured, including Bonus added, amounted to..... £2,500,000

The Premium Fund to more than..... 800,000

And the Annual Income from the same source, to 100,000

Insurances, without participation in Profits, may be effected at reduced rates.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

ADMIRALS of the FLEET.—Mr. JAMES CULL,

who has inscribed and embellished the Testimonials presented with the Portraits of Admirals Sir T. B. Martin, G.C.B. and the late Sir George Cockburn, begs to say that he executes all kinds of ORNAMENTAL, WHITING, Artistic Lithography, and Medallion Work.—Office, first floor, 4, Pyers'-buildings, Holborn.

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Lithographers to the Queen, having built suitable and most extensive premises, larger and more appropriate than any other establishment of the kind, are now prepared to carry out with greater perfection and despatch, and more economically, all those higher branches of Artistic Lithography for which they have so long been celebrated. Colour-printing, as perfected by them, is rendered available, from the rapidity and economy with which it is produced, for every purpose of illustration, either fac-similes of pictures or book-plates; likewise to the production of pattern-books, show cards, &c. Every description of Engineering Drawing, Plan Work, and all kinds of commercial work executed for professional persons or the trade, with a rapidity and superiority of style hitherto uncombined. Estimates given.—17, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

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Bookbinder, 195, Oxford-street, London. Books bound in Morocco, Russia, or Cal, both plain and elegant, on the lowest terms. Gentlemen waited upon with patterns. Estimates given for large or small Libraries.—Address, 195, Oxford-street.

MESSRS. J. & R. McCracken, FOREIGN

AGENTS, and AGENTS to the ROYAL ACADEMY, No. 7, Old Jewry, beg to remind the Nobility, Gentry, and Artists, that they continue to receive Consignments of Objects of Fine Arts, Baggage, &c., from all parts of the Continent, for clearing through the Custom House, &c., and that they undertake the shipment of effects to all parts of the world. Lists of their Correspondents abroad, and every information, may be had on application at their Office, as above. Also, in Paris, of M. M. Cuvier, No. 28, Rue Croix des Petits Champs (established upwards of fifty years), Packer and Custom-House Agent to the French Court and to the Musée Royal.

THE SIGHT PRESERVED by the USE of

SPECTACLES, adapted to suit every variety of vision, by means of SMITH'S OPTOMETER, which effectually prevents INJURY to the EYES from the selection of improper Glasses, and is extensively employed by

BLAND & LOCK, Opticians, 133, Fleet-street, London.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION.—A valuable,

newly-invented very small powerful Waistcoat Pocket-glass, the use of a Walnut, to discern minute objects at a distance from four to five miles, which is found to be invaluable for YACHTING, and to SPORTSMEN, GENTLEMEN, and GAME-KEEPERS. Price 1/6, sent free. These GLASSES. A new and most important INVENTION in TELESCOPES, possessing such extraordinary powers, that some, 3 inches, with an extra eyepiece, will show distinctly Jupiter's Moons, Saturn's Ring, and the Great Stars. They surpass every other kind, and are of all sizes for the waistcoat pocket, Shooting, Military purposes, &c.—Opera and Race-course Glasses with wonderful powers; a minute object can be clearly seen from 10 to 15 miles distant.—Invaluable newly-invented preserving Spectacles. Invaluable and all kinds of Acoustic Instruments for relief of extreme deafness.—Messrs. A. & B. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Aurists, 59, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, opposite the York Hotel.

ROSS'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT and

LANDSCAPE LENSES.—These Lenses give correct definition at the centre and margin of the picture, and have their visual and chemical acting foci coincident.

Great Exhibition Jurors' Report, p. 274.

"Mr. Ross prepares lenses for Portraits having the greatest intensity yet produced, by procuring the coincidence of the chemical and visual rays. The photographic object-glass is also very carefully corrected, both in the central and oblique pencils."

"Mr. Ross has exhibited the best Camera in the Exhibition. It is furnished with a double achromatic object-lens, about 5 inches in aperture. There is no stop, the field is flat, and the image very perfect up to the edge."

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OPTICIANS AND PHOTOGRAPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS, invite attention to their stock of STEREOSCOPIES of all kinds, and in various materials; also, to their new and extensive assortment of STEREOSCOPIE PICTURES for the same, in DIAPYCNOTYPE, on PAPER, and TRANSPARENT ALBUMEN PICTURES on GLASS, including Views of London, Paris, the Rhine, Windsor, &c. These Pictures, for minuteness of detail and truth in the representation of natural objects are unequalled.

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Obtained with the greatest ease and certainty, by using BLAND & LONG'S preparation of SOLUBLE COTTON. Certainty of uniformity of action over a lengthened period, combined with the most faithful rendering of the half-tones, constitute this a most valuable agent in the hands of the Photographer.

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PHOTOGRAPHY.—A Complete Set of Appa-

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Larger Lenses, for Views or Portraits of the first quality, at equally low prices.

CAMERAS of the best construction, together with every article required in the practice of Photography, at moderate charges.

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of PHOTOGRAPHIC STAINS. The genuine is made only by the inventor, and is secured with a red label bearing this signature and address, RICHARD THOMAS, CHEMIST, 10, PALL MALL, Manufacturer of pure Photographic Chemicals; and may be procured of all respectable Chemists, in Pots, at 1s. 2s., and 3s. 6d. each, through Messrs. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; and Messrs. Barclay & Co. 55, Farringdon-street, Wholesale Agents.

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BLE.—F. DENT, Chronometer Maker to the Queen and Prince Albert, has now opened the shops at 33, Royal Exchange, next door to his other shop (No. 24), for the EXCLUSIVE SALE of the PATENT SHIP COMPASSES, for which the Prize Medal was awarded to the late F. J. Dent, at the Great Exhibition, and his own Improved Fluid Compass, which is steeper than any other in use. Price the same as ordinary Compasses.

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FLOWERING PLANTS for decorating conservatories and drawing-rooms; also a large stock of Bedding-out Plants, and the best sorts of CHRYSANTHEMUMS, are now ready for sending out by CHANDLER & SONS, Nursery and Seedsmen, Wandsworth-road, Surrey.

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JOHN MORRICK, 220, Oxford-street, respectfully announces that he has a very large assortment of the above articles in various colours, and solicits an early inspection. Every description of useful CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE, at the lowest possible price, for Cash.—220, Oxford-street, near Hyde Park.

ELKINGTON AND CO.

PATENTERS OF THE ELECTRO PLATE

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS, BIRMINGHAM, &c. Respectfully urge upon Purchasers to observe that each article bears their Patent Mark, "E. & CO. under a crown," as no others are warranted by them.

The fact frequently set forth of articles being plated by "Elkington's Process," affords no guarantee of the quality, as numerous manufacturers are licensed by them to use the Process, but without restriction in the mode of manufacturing, the metal employed, or the thickness of silver deposited thereon. These productions were honoured at the late Great Exhibition by an award of the "Council Medal," and may be obtained at either Establishment.

22, REGENT-STREET, LONDON;

45, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON;

NEW HALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Estimates, Drawings, and Prices sent free by post.

Replating and Gilding as usual.

OSLERS' TABLE GLASS, CHANDELIERS,
LUSTRES, &c., 44, Oxford-street, London, conducted in connection with their Manufactory, Broad-street, Birmingham. Established 1807. Richly cut and engraved Decanters in great variety. Wine Glasses, Water Jugs, Goblets, and all kinds of Table glass, exceeding modern models. Also, glass Chandeliers, of new and elegant designs, for Gas or Candles. A large stock of Foreign Ornamental Glass always on view. Furnishing orders executed with despatch.

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WATERSTON & BROGDEN beg to announce that they have TAKEN SPACE in the CRYSTAL PALACE, with the view of giving universal publicity to the principle of SELLING GOLD CHAINS by Weight and Workmanship. To those who have not yet tested its value, the following examples will be found useful, showing the relative prices paid for LABOUR in the purchase of a genuine, and of a spurious GOLD CHAIN:—

Genuine Gold Chain.	Electro-Gilt or Polished Zinc-Gold Chain.
Assumed cost of gold chain, of equal weight 210 0 0	Assumed cost of gold chain, of equal weight 60 0 0
Intrinsic value, if the gold is of 15 carats .. 7 0 0	Intrinsic value, if the gold is of 15 carats .. 3 10 0
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Difference, 16s per cent.	

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CARRIAGES of the lightest Construction, best

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PRIZE MEDAL to CAISTON'S SADDLES

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SADDLERY, Harness, Horse Clothing, Blankets, Brushes, Sponges, and every other Stable Requisite. Suits for India.

Prices, from 20s per cent. below those usually charged for credit. Materials, Workmanship, and Style not to be surpassed.

A detailed List will be sent free by post, or may be had on application at CAISTON'S, 7, Baker-street, Portman-square, where the Exhibition Saddles and Harness may be seen.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries

having been made as to the durability of this tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in drawing attention to the following letter, received from Mr. C. Harker, Surveyor to the Duke of Bedford:—

"Office of Works, Woburn Park, Jan. 10, 1853.

"In answer to your inquiries respecting the Gutta Percha Tubing for Pump Suctions, I find that the water has not affected it in the least, although it will last through in two years; we have adopted it largely, both on account of being cheaper than lead, much easier fixed, and a more perfect job."

C. HARKER."

N.B. The Company's Illustrated Circulars, containing instructions to plumbers for joining tubs, &c. will be forwarded on the receipt of four postage stamps.

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTERS, 16, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

CARL & CO.'S CREAMING HOT CHAM-

PAGNE.—Price 10s. per dozen.—Bottles and Hampers 2s. 6d. per dozen, or returned.—An invigorating tonic and refreshing dinner beverage.—A luxury to the robust, and invaluable to invalids.—Address, Carl & Co., 1, Beaufort Buildings, Strand, London.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

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Messrs. A. ALLSOPP & SONS beg to inform the TRADE, that they are now receiving orders for the March Beer, and their PALE ALE in Casks of 15 Gallons and upwards, at the BREWERY, Burton-on-Trent; and at the under-mentioned Branch Establishments:—

LONDON, at 61, King William-street, City;

LIVERPOOL, at 10, Cock-street;

MANCHESTER, at Ducle-place;

DUDLEY, at the Burnt Tree;

ASWOW, at 15, St. Andrew-street;

DUBLIN, at 1, Clampton-quay;

BIRMINGHAM, at Market Hall;

SOUTH WALES, at 13, King-street, Bristol.

Messrs. ALLSOPP & SONS take the opportunity of announcing to PRIVATE FAMILIES that their ALES, so strongly recommended by the medical profession, may be procured in DRAUGHT and BOTTLES GENUINE from all the most RESPECTABLE LICENSED VICTUALLERS, on "ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE" being specially asked for.

When in bottle, the genuineness of the label can be ascertained by its having "ALLSOPP & SONS" written across it.

DUTY OFF TEA.—The prices of all our TEAS

again REDUCED 4d. per pound.

Strong Congou Tea, 2s. 5d., 2s. 10d., 3s., former prices 3s. 2s. 5d., 3s. 4d., 3s. 5d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 7d., 3s. 8d., 3s. 9d., 3s. 10d., 3s. 11d., 4s., 4s. 1d., 4s. 2d., 4s. 3d., 4s. 4d., 4s. 5d., 4s. 6d., 4s. 7d., 4s. 8d., 4s. 9d., 4s. 10d., 4s. 11d., 5s., 5s. 1d., 5s. 2d., 5s. 3d., 5s. 4d., 5s. 5d., 5s. 6d., 5s. 7d., 5s. 8d., 5s. 9d., 5s. 10d., 5s. 11d., 6s., 6s. 1d., 6s. 2d., 6s. 3d., 6s. 4d., 6s. 5d., 6s. 6d., 6s. 7d., 6s. 8d., 6s. 9d., 6s. 10d., 6s. 11d., 7s., 7s. 1d., 7s. 2d., 7s. 3d., 7s. 4d., 7s. 5d., 7s. 6d., 7s. 7d., 7s. 8d., 7s. 9d., 7s. 10d., 7s. 11d., 8s., 8s. 1d., 8s. 2d., 8s. 3d., 8s. 4d., 8s. 5d., 8s. 6d., 8s. 7d., 8s. 8d., 8s. 9d., 8s. 10d., 8s. 11d., 9s., 9s. 1d., 9s. 2d., 9s. 3d., 9s. 4d., 9s. 5d., 9s. 6d., 9s. 7d., 9s. 8d., 9s. 9d., 9s. 10d., 9s. 11d., 10s., 10s. 1d., 10s. 2d., 10s. 3d., 10s. 4d., 10s. 5d., 10s. 6d., 10s. 7d., 10s. 8d., 10s. 9d., 10s. 10d., 10s. 11d., 11s., 11s. 1d., 11s. 2d., 11s. 3d., 11s. 4d., 11s. 5d., 11s. 6d., 11s. 7d., 11s. 8d., 11s. 9d., 11s. 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